The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

LITTLE HONOR FOR SOVIETS IN LATEST C. E. R. DEAL

WHEN a Chinese general at Harbin, in 1929, seized the head office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and at the same time imprisoned or deported a number of Soviet citizens, the Soviet Government was quick to act. Its Far Eastern red army was mobilized along the border and Soviet air-bombers immediately went into action. Border towns were raided or destroyed and a war situation quickly developed which had its culmination late in the autumn when the Red army crossed the border fought and defeated the Chinese army at Manchouli and then advanced a considerable distance inside Chinese territory and occupied Hailar, capital of the Barga district. At this point Chinese resistance collapsed and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang signed an agreement permitting the Soviets to resume control of the railway. The Soviet authorities at that time claimed their military action was not directed against the Chinese people, but against certain Chinese military commanders. What was meant by this statement was not entirely clear, but the Soviet troops actually crossed the Chinese boundary almost simultaneously with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's declaration of war against General Chiang Kai-shek in Honan. Whether there was connivance likewise is not known, but the Soviet action in north Manchuria undoubtedly prevented Chang Hsueh-liang from coming to the assistance of the Central Government at that time. However, the outstanding feature of the incident was the Soviet Government's use of force to re-establish control of Russian property which had been seized by China, a weaker nation. Moscow had much to say at the time about the preservation of legitimate treaty rights, despite the well-established Chinese claim that the Soviets were using C. E. R. revenues for the propagation of communism in China which the Chinese claimed was a violation of the Sino-Soviet treaties of 1924.

Four years pass and now we have another crisis on the north Manchurian border, but there is a significant difference. This time, instead of weak and disorganized China, it is powerful, imperialistic Japan that seizes the Chinese Eastern Railway. Again Russia mobilizes her troops and air-force, but instead of taking action against the Japanese for their seizure of Russian property and violation of treaties, Mr. Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs at Moscow, issues a curious

statement wherein he offers as a "peaceful gesture" to sell the railway either to Japan or to the puppet state of Manchukuo. In making this statement Mr. Litvinoff apparently performed a diplomatic somersault for a few hours earlier he allegedly had informed Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador in Moscow that Russia had no intention of selling the railway. This statement was made in reply to Nanking's protest which was based on earlier reports from Tokyo alleging that Litvinoff really had told the Japanese that Russia would be willing to sell to them. That the Russian offer to sell the railway to Japan, was made on the day preceding the expiration of Manchukuo's ultimatum dealing with the return of the rolling stock, also will not be likely to enhance China's respect for Soviet diplomacy. Reduced to essentials it means that Soviet diplomacy in the Far East differs little from the diplomacy of the so-called "imperialist" Powers. In 1929 when China was the object of Soviet wrath, the rulers of Moscow did not hesitate for a minute to use force in the re-establishment of their interests. But in 1933 when Japan was the villain the Soviets immediately become very conciliatory and in effect declare, "Let's not fight about this—let's compromise—at China's expense!" And this occurred only a few days following the arrival in China of the new Soviet Ambassador and the resumption of diplomatic relations between Nanking and Moscow. Some Chinese who had been hoping for Soviet assistance against Japan, profess to scent some deep and mysterious diplomacy in Moscow's latest move which ultimately may work out to China's benefit, but we fail to see it. Rather are we inclined to the belief that the present rulers of the Soviets, for reasons best known to themselves, will do anything rather than risk a clash with the Japanese war-lords. In 1929 when China violated the treaty it was a different story! In the present instance the Russians would have been much better off if they had stood their ground and permitted the Japanese (or Manchukuo) to seize the C. E. R. Their offer to sell the property to the Japanese, on the eve of expiration of a Japanese ultimatum, will be interpreted in China as a sign of weakness, while Litvinoff's statement about the abrogation of Chinese rights will be interpreted by thinking Chinese as adding insult to injury.

Had the Soviets been equally conciliatory toward the Chinese in 1929, an arrangement could easily have been made for China's purchase of the C. E. R. This would have greatly strengthened China's position in Manchuria and conceivably might have headed off the Japanese intervention in 1931. The present Soviet-Japanese deal, on the face, makes it appear that the Soviets do not wish to strengthen China's position in Manchuria, which historically is but a continuation of old Russian policy.

A subscriber, in a recent letter to *The Review*, declared that in order for China to defeat Japan, it would not be necessary for the Chinese military commanders to do any more fighting than they have been doing in the past. All the commanders would have to do is cease fighting each other and concentrate on the Japanese. If the Chinese generals would do this, according to our subscriber, the Japanese ultimately will be worn out and defeated.

SOME MANCHUKUOAN REFLECTIONS

OF all the 30,000,000 Chinese formerly resident in Manchuria who were transformed over-night into "Manchukuoans" following the Japanese military occupation, apparently the most loyal to the new regime is Gen. Ting Shih-yuan, or to use his other name, S. Y. W. Ting. Recently the Japanese rewarded Gen. Ting for his loyalty by making him Manchukuo's first "Minister" to Japan. Prior to his appointment to this post, Gen. Ting served as Manchukuo's agent in Geneva where he cooperated with Yosuke Matsuoka and George Bronson Rea in fighting Japan's battles before the League. Following Japan's turn-down at Geneva, Gen. Ting made a flying visit to London then returned to the Far East by way of Bangkok, Siam where he stopped off and thanked the Siamese King for the action of the Siamese delegate in taking a "neutral" stand when the League delegates voted against Japan on the Manchurian issue. When the Japanese ship upon which Ting was traveling docked at Shanghai, the Manchukuoan delegate was confined to his cabin and closely guarded by Japanese police in order to prevent any accidents. Shortly after his arrival at Changchun (Hsinking) the Japanese announced that Gen. Ting was to be Manchukuo's first "Minister" to Tokyo and a few days later he started out to assume his new post. The official *Rengo* service issued telegrams from practically every station enroute, telling of Ting's progress on the journey, no less than six such messages having been issued between May 10 and 12, the last one telling of his safe arrival in Tokyo and describing a lantern procession which was held in the Japanese capital in Ting's honor. But there is one puzzling element in Gen. Ting's appointment which we wish the Japanese would explain. The Japanese insist that Manchukuo is a completely independent state which stands on an equal footing with Japan and other nations. But if this is true, why was Gen. Ting only given the rank of "Minister" when Japan's official representative in Manchukuo, Gen. Muto, ranks as an "Ambassador." So far as we know it is the only case known in world diplomacy where two states have exchanged diplomatic representatives, but where the representative of one nation enjoys the rank of "ambassador" and the representative of the other nation only has the rank of "minister." Perhaps this is Japan's subtle way of telling the world that Manchukuo, after all, is only a vassal state. Gen. Ting, incidentally, is a native of the town of Wuhsing, Chekiang province and is a graduate of St. John's University at Shanghai. After graduation he went to Peiping and published a newspaper for the Manchus. Later as a member of the Anfu clique he held various offices under the old Peking Government and when the Anfus were kicked out he fled to the Japanese Legation where he lived for a considerable period. He then went back to journalism and for a considerable time edited a Japanese newspaper in Peiping.

SOMETIME ago a foreign woman was traveling on the South Manchuria Railway between Mukden and Dairen and happened to have a seat in a coach which was, excepting this woman, entirely occupied by Japanese military officers and civilians. The woman went to the wash-room at the end of the car, but hadn't been in the room but a few minutes when someone knocked violently on the door. She told him to wait a minute and she would unlock the door but he continued to hammer on the door with his fist. Finally she opened the door and permitted the Japanese man to enter, but in her excitement forgot her three rings which were left on the wash-stand. As soon as the man left the compartment she went back to get her rings, but they had disappeared. Two of the rings contained diamond settings, hence were quite valuable, the three being worth a minimum of $2,000. She immediately called the Japanese conductor and reported her loss; also pointing out the man who had practically forced his way into the compartment. The Japanese conductor told the woman to be patient and he would recover the jewelry, but nothing was done, the suspected Japanese being permitted to leave the train at Dairen without interference on the part of the police. An incident like this might happen on a train anywhere, but a few days later the Japanese custom guards arrested a high Japanese military officer on the Korean border because he was found to have more than $30,000 worth of jewelry concealed on his person which he had not declared. While under detention, the Japanese officer obtained possession of a revolver and before the guards could interfere he blew his brains out. Whether he was the one who got the woman's rings has not been determined, but the incident more or less confirms the Chinese contention that Manchuria is being systematically looted by adventurers connected with the Japanese army. Chinese claim that while there was considerable insecurity under the former Chang Hsueh-liang regime, it was a "heaven" as compared to the present regime under which the Chinese have no security whatever and no redress after they have been robbed. One Chinese official of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Harbin had his home robbed four time in one week, but the police did nothing. Dressing himself in coolie garb, he bought a third-class ticket and left the country. Owing to complaints of foreigners through the foreign consuls in Harbin the Japanese promised to do something about the general lawlessness. What they did was to issue a secret warning to the Harbin press not to print any more news reports about acts of violence. The situation is just as bad as it ever was, the only difference now being that the newspapers do not print anything about it.

⁂

EDGAR SNOW, correspondent for Consolidated Press, now stationed in Peiping, has an article in this week's issue of The Review which deals graphically with what he terms the "vivisection" of China. Mr. Snow took the trouble to check up on the square mileage of territory which has been lopped off China in the last half century, or since the French annexed Indo-China in 1883. The total is some 2,500,000 square miles, an area somewhat less than continental United States which has a land area of some 2,900,000 square miles. The territories and dependencies which China has lost in this period include Indo-China, Burmah, Korea, Formosa, Pescadore Islands, Tibet, Outer Mongolia, and more recently Manchuria, Jehol, part of northern Hopei and Chahar. Then there are Hongkong and Macao and the concessions at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Amoy, Newchwang, Shameen and Kwangchowan, the last being a so-called French leased territory on the southern Kwangtung coast which the French promised to relinquish at the Washington Conference in 1922, but which they never have carried out. Mr. Snow didn't include Sinkiang with its 400,000 square miles, where a somewhat suspicious Mohammedan "rebellion" recently was staged, or Kokonor and the western sections of Szechuen and Kansu provinces which apparently are being over-run by the Tibetans. All of these territories have been taken away from China by means of force or artificially stimulated rebellions and the recipients of the territories have been France, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The United States due to constitutional restrictions and Congressional oppositional has not participated in these gigantic Asiatic real-estate transactions, but has attempted to protect herself through the so-called "Open-Door" doctrine, which insists upon equal trading rights for all nations in all the territories of China. But outside of China proper the Open-Door doctrine has had little effect for there is no such thing as equal trading rights in such areas as Indo-China, Burma, Korea or Outer-Mongolia and it shortly will be a thing of the past in Manchuria. In view of America's inability to make the Open-Door effective or to prevent the partitioning of China, one wonders whether the United States, in her own self-interest may not have to change her policy and participate in the distribution of Chinese pie. Obviously, the United States cannot continue to stand aside permanently and see rich Oriental trading territory gobbled up by competing nations and the human and material resources of Asia ultimately used against the United States in international competition for trade and influence.

⁂

IT has remained for Brand Blanshard, a member of the faculty of Swathmore College, to present in concrete form the most convincing indictment of Japan on the Manchuria issue. In a letter which was published in the *New York Times* on March 21, Mr. Blanshard called attention to the following established facts:

1. Japan has deliberately broken three great treaties, all of them formally signed by her since the war—the covenant of the League, the Washington agreement of 1922, and the Kellogg pact of 1928.
2. Her case has been exhaustively reviewed by an international commission of five members, accepted by herself, which voted unanimously and without qualification that in her conduct in Manchuria she was in the wrong.
3. When she declined to accept this report, her dispute with China was referred to a larger commission of nineteen, which again had to report unanimously that she would neither cease her assault on China nor, on the main points, even submit the assault to discussion.
4. After engaging "to refrain from any initiative which may lead to further fighting and loss of

life," Japan went on to a wholesale destruction of Chinese life and property. According to the Chinese report to the League, 24,000 persons were killed, wounded or missing, and property was damaged or destroyed to the extent of a billion and a half Mexican dollars in the Shanghai incident alone.

5. When the case came up before the League Assembly, every one of the forty-two voting nations declared Japan in the wrong. The two chief nations outside the League, the United States and Russia, have indicated in plain terms that they also think her wrong. She has failed to convince one nation in the world, civilized or uncivilized, that she has a reasonable case.

***

HUBERT S. LIANG, member of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. who is now in the United States, was responsible for the allegation that there are now four well-known writers in America, obviously in Japan's pay, who are serving their master under the cloak of "innocent neutrals." According to Mr. Liang these writers are using many weapons to weaken American public opinion on the China issue. The two chief propaganda weapons which are being used are appeals to sentimentality and self-interest. On the side of sentimentality the Americans are being told that Japan is "efficient," vigorous and forward-looking, hence should be given a free hand in the Orient." As to the "self-interest" plea the Americans are being told that it would be the height of folly to go to war or even to the extent of strained relations with Japan over a visionary hope of future trade from a backward disorganized country such as China. The Americans are being told that the great masses of the Chinese are impoverished and are lucky when they have an income of 10-cents a day. hence what is the use of worrying about them. Abandon China and support Japan and Japan will bring you much future business. These arguments are based on the proposition that the Americans are either emotional or cynical, hence Japan's well-organized propaganda campaign in the United States, has been based on these two primary appeals.

Chinese Hope to Secure an Armistice

Efforts were being made May 17 by various Chinese political leaders to effect an armistice. This was stated to be the mission of Huang Fu, the newly appointed Chairman of the Peiping Political Council, who departed from Nanking for Peiping the previous day. There were also rumors in Peiping that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui would be coming up from Shanghai to the North to handle the situation.

A telegram from Tokyo, May 17, commenting on the reported Chinese offer for a truce in North China, said the consensus of opinions in military quarters there was that in view of the manner in which the alleged offer is reported to have been made and in the light of past experiences such offer should be treated with extreme reserve.

Ideas to Be Controlled in Japan by Mail and Telegraph Censorship

Mr. Kuno, Director of the Postal Affairs Bureau of the Department of Communications, has drawn up a plan for the control of ideas through the inspection of postal matters. The draft plan will be laid before the Committee on "Thought" Measures. According to this plan, a strict inspection is to be enforced, under the Postal Law, of parcels of books and printed matter leaving and arriving in the country. Books and printed matter which are deemed objectionable on inspection are to be referred to the Home Office immediately. It is also proposed that the telegrams leaving and reaching Japan should be subjected to strict censorship under the Telegraph Law.

JAPAN'S FINANCES FACE UNPRECEDENTED CRISIS

ALTHOUGH for the moment the Japanese Government is more concerned with the immediate precarious political situation, the question of national finance continues to engage the attention of the country's economists, business men, and occasionally also the prominent newspapers. The Osaka *Asahi* in a recent editorial stated that Japanese national finance is faced by an unprecedented serious crisis. The General Budget for the current fiscal year amounts to the enormous figure of Yen 2,310,000,000 with loan issues of over Yen 1,000,000,000 and it is anticipated that in the next fiscal year expenditure will further expand and a more serious revenue deficit will result. How to compile the new Budget is taxing the brains of the Finance Department authorities—that is, when they are not looking out for their own immediate political future.

It is believed or hoped that there will be a reduction of the Manchurian affair expenditure and the relief expenditure, but no decrease in the exchange loss due to the low yen is considered possible. Moreover, a substantial increase in the national defence replenishment expenditure is fully anticipated. At the last session of the Diet, General Araki, Minister for War, expressed his desire that the expenditure allotted to the fiscal year 1934-1935 and after, totalling Yen 311,000,000, should all be appropriated in the Budget for the fiscal year. Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, which subsequently took place, increased the need of replenishing national defences.

With this very difficult task of compiling the new Budget ahead, Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, is, as has frequently been announced, talking of resigning, and the Government, as a whole, seems to be without any really definite views on budgetary policy.

According to the Osaka journal, the permanent officials of the Finance Departments hold substantially the following views:—

1.—The Budget for the next fiscal year threatens to reach a very enormous figure, if nothing effectual is done to check the growth. The army's demand for the armaments improvement expenditure will probably involve large sums. How far this demand should be accepted is a matter of the highest State policy. But at any rate, it is difficult to keep the General Budget below Yen 2,000,000,0000, no matter on what retrenchment lines it may be compiled.

2.—The only way to ensure the soundness of the new Budget is, therefore, to devise means to increase the revenue of the national treasury by a drastic tax increase program. Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, seems averse to any tax increase plan, but there can be no other way to save national finance from the threatened bankruptcy. No matter who succeeds Mr. Takahashi as Finance Minister, the permanent officials of the Finance Department intend to recommend their revenue increase plans to him.

Despite the apparent difficult position of Japan's finances, many Japanese propagandists abroad take the viewpoint that her position is no more difficult than that of many other countries. In an article in a recent issue of the London *Financial Times*, a writer, who is probably a Japanese trade official, answered various queries which had been made by a Canadian correspondent. In answer to the question, "Will

Japan maintain the service of her foreign debt?", the writer stated that Japan is not only likely to maintain the service on her dollar and sterling Government loans, but he went further and said there would appear to be, on the evidence which is available, no great inherent difficulty in her doing so.

Another query was: "Will Japan make intelligent use of her resources," In reply, the Japanese authority said that in the light of Japan's past history, and with the knowledge available of those who are concerned with the administration of her finances, he has no doubt whatever that she will most certainly use her available resources intelligently, and that she will, undoubtedly, desire to maintain her external credit intact. It is, he said, an undisputed fact that the budget deficits shown for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 have reached substantial proportions, and have given rise to apprehensions as to the future finance of the country. But budget disequilibriums are not peculiar to Japan only, he said, and are, in fact, a common phenomenon at the moment the world over. The writer expressed the opinion that it might fairly be admitted that the military expenditure incurred in Japan's dealing with the Manchukuo problem should now tend greatly to diminish. Japan would appear to have accomplished all that she wished to do from a military point of view in Manchukuo, and there was good hope, according to the writer, that in fact, Manchukuo should become an asset instead of being a liability.

Discussing the yen exchange and the balance of international payment, the writer stated he thought it reasonable to say that the present depreciation of the yen does not reflect the true position of Japan's international trade balance, more particularly in view of the fact that Sino-Japanese problems, which have occasioned great anxiety during the past 15 months, have now entered into a new and more reassuring phase. Japan's foreign trade, including invisible trade items, for 1932 was, all things being considered, extremely favorable, he said, and the outlook for 1933 had given no occasion for alarm. He then expressed the opinion that the bill for regulating foreign exchange had not only brought a cessation of the flight of capital from Japan, which took place during the latter half of 1931 and the early part of 1932, but there is every possibility now of a repatriation of funds by Japanese nationals abroad.

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Japan's ideas on world economic conditions in general were enunciated at a Cabinet Council held in Tokyo May 2, when Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, explained the outlines of the instructions to be give to Viscount Ishii, the Japanese delegates to the economic conferences in Washington and London—the main outlines of which were as follows:

Currency and credit policy.—The Japanese Government believes that the currency problem forms the nucleus of the World Economic Conference, and that the solution of this problem is the pre-requisite of the solution of all other issues. It accordingly attaches special importance to the determination of the relative values of international currencies, and is ready to co-operate sincerely for the attainment of this object. Inasmuch, however, as Japan has no actual power in the international exchange market, she will find it impossible to lift the gold embargo or to fix the exchange rate at the new parity, if it may be fixed by agreement. She must, therefore, demand a certain period of preparation, pending the establishment of a policy necessary for the stabilisation of the exchange. Regarding the establishment of a credit which is indispensable to the execution of this policy also, Japan must ask for America's sympathetic consideration. Japan agrees to the recovery of the gold standard system in principle, but cannot accept any demand for the raising of the exchange rate to any point higher than the present rate of the depreciated yen when fixing the ratio for this purpose. For it will seriously affect the Japanese industries which have become somewhat consolidated on the basis of the low yen exchange.

Prices.—The question of the prices must be considered separately from the currency policy.

Resumption of the movement of capital.—The Japanese Government is generally in favor of the resumption of capital movement.

Restriction in international trade.—An outstanding cause of the present inactivity of international trade are the restrictions of various kinds (prohibition of imports, quotas etc.) imposed by the Powers in pursuit of economic nationalism. These restrictions show a tendency to expand steadily so much so that the benefits of commercial treaties are threatened. Such being the case the Japanese Government support all endeavors to modify these restrictions for the freedom of trade. The peculiar conditions of all countries must, however, be given special consideration in this matter.

Tariffs and treaty revision.—Rational modifications of imports restrictions and high tariff walls are absolutely necessary for the recovery of international trade, and the Japanese Government is prepared to co-operate with the Powers as much as domestic conditions allow. In regard to the reduction of tariffs. Japan cannot, however, consent to the uniform reduction of tariffs for all Powers, as the Japanese Tariff Law was enacted as early as 1909 and has since been revised only sectionally, with the result that the duties provided for in it are on far lower levels than the tariffs of other Powers, which have been raised drastically since the war.

Owen Young Blames U. S. For World Economic Breakdown

Owen Young, prominent American financier, author of the "Young Plan," in a speech at Philadelphia May 15 held the United States responsible for having ruined the currency and banking system of the world, including their own. This had resulted, he declared, in the paralysis of international trade through their insisting on the collection of war debts in gold rather than in goods.

20 Communists Indicted at Dairen

Twenty out of the 39 persons, five of them office-girls, arrested on September 18, 1931, on a charge of Communistic activities, were placed on trial in the Dairen District Court May 16. The accused are charged with having plotted to create disturbances in Manchuria.

Matsuoka and Bronson Rea Would Turn America's China Business Over to Japan

THE various American chambers of commerce in China have kept remarkably quiet on the Sino-Japanese issue and so far as the public is aware no resolutions have been passed condemning Japanese aggression in Manchuria or elsewhere. And this in the face of serious American losses both in Manchuria and at Shanghai in consequence of the Japanese intervention movements since September 1931. One wonders, however, whether these commercial bodies which are composed of businessmen primarily interested in the continuance of Sino-American trade, will be able to remain quiescent when the members begin to realize the full import of recent declarations pertaining to American trade in China which were made by Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's chief delegate at Geneva and George Bronson Rea, who served as American counsellor to Manchukuo at Geneva and according to recent reports has been appointed as Manchukuo's special representative in Washington.

A representative of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. who recently returned from a trip to the United States said that Japanese propagandists in America, both Japanese and Americans in Japanese pay, are attempting to sway American public opinion by using two propaganda weapons. On one hand they appeal to American sentimentality and on the other they appeal to American self-interest. On the sentimental side they point out that Japan is strong, efficient, forward-looking, while China is weak, inefficient, backward. As to self-interest the Japanese propagandists are telling the Americans that the China market is not worth worrying about; hence it would be much more profitable to abandon China and help the Japanese put over their program.

Messrs. Matsuoka and Rea both traveled across the United States on their return to Tokyo from Geneva and according to reports in the papers both delivered addresses dealing pointedly with American trade in China. Matsuoka based his appeals on both sentimental and material grounds, while Rea apparently stuck to business, quoting statistics which allegedly showed that American business in China is a losing proposition. Matsuoka rather over-played the emotional side for he made a trip to a town in Oregon where he had spent considerable time as a school-boy and had been befriended by an American woman, now deceased. Calling her his American "mother" Matsuoka placed a wreath on her grave and gave directions for a monument to be erected at his expense. He then said that if it wasn't for his political duties in Japan he would like nothing better than to be able to spend the rest of his life in the state of Oregon where he had attended school. Also he did not neglect the religious side, explaining that he was a Christian—a Methodist—and while he did not believe in all of the doctrines of the sect, he did believe in God and the "saving grace of Christ."

Matsuoka then had considerable to say about the American Navy in the Pacific and explained how its presence in these waters was causing considerable mis-apprehension in Japan regarding America's motives in the Far East. "Of course, it is none of my business whether your Government wishes to send its fleet to the Atlantic or any other far away sea, but you can't blame some of the Japanese for having misgivings because America is concentrating her fleet in the Pacific at this time." He also declared, "I am surprised that Japan's control over the Mandated Islands is bothering you people over here," and went on to explain that Japan's mandate over the islands had nothing to do with the League or the United States either for that matter.

He then went rather deeply into Chinese anarchy and the Soviet Russian menace in the Far East and of Japan's "stabilizing" influence and declared, according to a report in the *New York Times*, "What folly it would be for either of us to go to war with the other for a visionary hope of future trade from some backward disorganized country. No one can safely predict the time when the people of China, the great masses of whom are lucky to have an income of 10-cents a day, will be in a position to purchase American goods in profitable quantities." In effect Mr. Matsuoka told the Americans that their only interest in Asia is to "fill your pockets, hence standing by China won't get you anywhere while standing by Japan will!"

At this point George Bronson Rea, who was recommended to the Manchukuo "puppet" state as American adviser by the Tokyo Foreign Office, took up the refrain. His address delivered in San Francisco was too long for complete reproduction here but in reference to the Japanese intervention in Manchuria, he denied there was any Japanese "invasion." What happened was, "The Japanese army was in Manchuria for the protection of Japanese interests. When the Chinese authorities fled it left Manchuria without a government. There was a vacuum that had to be filled and the leaders of the down-trodden people in Manchuria hailed the opportunity as one sent from heaven to escape from their bondage... they would have accepted help from the devil himself to get rid of the bandit oligarchy which was bleeding them white." Following this curious explanation of the so-called Mukden "incident," Mr. Rea then got down to business brass-tacks, the remaining paragraphs being quoted verbatim from a reprint of his speech which appeared in the English edition of the *Osaka Mainichi* on May 3:

> "In the first place, what is our interest in the Far East? As far as I can gather, it is expressed in the open door principle. That is a good doctrine, one we should endeavor to have respected by all other countries. Invariably, whenever there is talk of our mission in the Far East, the American people are told that they must keep the Philippines and maintain a fleet in Asiatic waters for the preservation of our right to trade on terms of equality with other rations in China.
>
> "Have the American people ever analyzed what the open door means? Reduced to its lowest terms the open door means the right to sell our goods to China, not to buy Chinese agricultural products which compete with those of our own farmers.

"Now, if we examine the statistics of our exports to China over a period of years, we will find that a fair average is about $100,000,000. We will also find that 50 to 60 per cent. of this trade is in oil and tobacco, a natural monopoly, which, for the present, nobody can take away from us.

"Some day Russia will edge in on our oil business and the Chinese will grow their own tobacco. Japan has no oil and grows no tobacco worth smoking. For the present, we do not have to go to war with any nation to hold this trade.

"Now, I am going to tell you something you don't know. Twenty-five to 30 per cent. of our export trade with China is what the Japanese purchase in this country for their own enterprises in China. Japan has about $500,000,000 invested in railways, mines, cotton mills, and other industrial enterprises in China, creating a market of about $50,000,000 a year for supplies, spare parts, extensions, accessories, raw materials, etc.

"A large part of these requirements are purchased in this country. In some years these purchases exceed $40,000,000, but I am taking the lowest figure as the average. It is easily $30,000,000 a year.

"This appears in our trade returns as American exports to China. Ostensibly it is Chinese business. In reality, it is Japanese and no one can take it away from them. So here we have 50 per cent. oil and tobacco, an American monopoly, and 25 to 30, per cent. which the Japanese buy from us, leaving 25 per cent. or, say, $25,000,000 in sundries. In other words, the open door doctrine, expressed in dollars and cents, means that we must fight to hold a trade of $25,000,000.

"But this is not all. There is still another side to this interesting problem. The Japanese also purchase American raw and partly finished materials to the value of $50,000,000, manufacture them into finished products and export them to China. This appears on the Chinese trade returns as imports from Japan. So, with the $25,000,000 worth of American materials purchased for Japanese enterprises in China and the $50,000,000 worth of American raw products exported to Japan destined for the Chinese market, we have a total of $75,000,000 worth of American products which are sold by the Japanese in the Chinese market, equivalent to the gross American trade in all commodities.

"The Japanese sell as many American goods in China as we do ourselves. When the Chinese boycott Japanese goods, American trade may benefit in China, but our exports to Japan fall off in proportion.

"Now what is a fair profit from our $100,000,000 export trade with China? Let us put it at 10 per cent. Most of the American firms I know in the Orient are so deep in the red that they would hail with joy the prospect of making even half this profit. But let us assume that we are making $10,000,000 a year out of our Chinese export business. That sounds good.

"But turn to the other side of the ledger. My figures are subject to revision, but five or six years ago, we were spending $10,000,000 in missionary work, with another $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 in colleges, hospitals, Y.M.C.A.'s, Rockefeller Institute and other philanthropies.

"The total is now much less, perhaps one-half. But for a long period, the statement holds good that for every dollar of profit that came into the country from its export trade with China, we handed back one and a half for charity and uplift work. I am not criticizing this. I am merely stating a fact.

"I do not know what it costs our Government to maintain the Asiatic fleet, the Yangtse Patrol, the two Marine and the regular army regiments stationed in China for the protection of American lives and property, but it will fall not short of $15,000,000.

"Add to this the direct and indirect subsidies to American shipping in the Pacific, Red Cross famine and flood relief, Boxer Indemnity refund, default on loans and payments for materials delivered, and you will find that we are in the red so deep that it will take us 20 or more years of preferred and profitable trading to balance the account.

While we do not have any statistics available dealing with the present status of Sino-American trade, we are rather inclined to doubt whether the figures quoted by Bronson Rea would stand up under an analysis by officials of the U. S. Department of Commerce who frequently have referred to the encouraging steady growth of the trade between China and the United States. With regard to the attitude of American businessmen in China on the present Sino-Japanese situation, it probably is correct to say that considerable apprehension exists as to the future out-look. Several American firms which previously had profitable connections in Manchuria have been compelled to close their offices or reduce operations to a minimum. It is understood however that the sale of American trucks to the Japanese Army for transport purposes in the Manchurian campaign has been greatly accellerated and this also probably would apply to the sale of gasoline by American oil companies since the Japanese army has used large quantities of this product for its trucks, tanks, armored cars and air-bombers. The stifling of general American business in Manchuria due to the Japanese occupation which has prevailed since September, 1931, has now been extended to north China, including Peiping and Tientsin for practically all business in these two cities has been paralyzed as a result of the Japanese invasion. The fact that American business as well as the business of other foreign firms at Shanghai was considerably reduced as a result of the Japanese intervention here early last year, has been evidenced in the reports of company meetings published in the local newspapers. Practically all of these reports have referred to losses or decreased output because of the "extraordinary" situation occasioned by the Japanese intervention. Obviously the war atmosphere now prevailing in the Far East is not conducive to healthy business development, with the exception of lines such as motor-trucks, airplanes and other materials which are required in warfare. These lines naturally have been greatly stimulated. The fact that many of the larger concerns operating in the Far East, are represented in both Japan and China, makes it difficult for agents of these concerns to express themselves publicly on political issues, but as stated, it is no secret that considerable apprehension exists. This has been particularly true since the Japanese military authorities began their campaign against American commercial and financial interests in Japan. Recently it was pointed out in these columns that several of the larger American companies which have branches or factory installations in Japan, have been seriously embarassed by the Japanese military authorities who have apparently embarked on a general campaign of persecution with the apparent object of forcing American business out of the country. The latest Japanese move in this direction has been aimed at the large oil companies, the announced Japanese purpose being to create an official oil monopoly. The Japanese have had considerable to say about the maintenance of the "Open Door" in Manchukuo, but this always has been qualified by a statement that only those interests which show friendship for the puppet state will be permitted to enjoy the fruits thereof. Should the crisis which has

existed since the fall of 1931 continue indefinitely, Mr. Rea's gloomy forecast regarding the future of American commercial enterprise in China probably will come true for American business will be forced out entirely. And should the Japanese succeed in their present campaign which includes the complete military subjugation of China and the elimination of Occidental influence and interests from the Asiatic Continent, Mr. Rea's forecast will be entirely correct for the only customer left in Asia will be Imperial Japan! In that eventuality, everything from chewing-gum and cigarettes to motor-cars and locomotives will have to be sold through Japanese agents or not at all. Even American manufacturing institutions and the operators of public-utilities will be compelled to subordinate themselves to the new "masters" of Asia, and as has occurred in Japan, will be compelled to appoint Japanese subjects to majority positions on the directorates.

Disarmament Deadlock and the Future of the American Navy in the Pacific

President Roosevelt, in a message addressed to the heads of fifty-four nations on May 16 summoned all nations to pledge themselves to send no armed forces whatsoever across their boundaries. He also urged the immediate adoption of an international pact of non-aggression as a means of strengthening world-machinery for peace. He said that any nation refusing to place itself irrevocably on record in opposition to acts of aggression would be held responsible for deadlocking the London Economic Conference and the Geneva Disarmament Conference—in which event the world would know where to place the blame for the cataclysm that may follow. Mr. Roosevelt included the Soviet Government among the nations to which the message was sent, this being the first time the American Government has communicated directly with Russia since the Soviet revolution.

PROBABLY never before has the world observed a more farcical or ridiculous spectacle than the present discussions at Geneva pertaining to disarmament. One day we read that the Conference is deadlocked over some technical matter that baffles the understanding of persons of average intelligence and the next day we read that Arthur Henderson, British chairman of the Conference saved the day by proposing a last minute formula having to do with something else which is equally beyond understanding.

Apparently no one has the courage to come out and declare the whole thing the fake and subterfuge which it really is. And the whole thing is a fake because there are two apparently insurmountable obstacles to disarmament, one in Asia and the other in Europe. The Asiatic obstacle to arms limitation, obviously is presented by Japan, for Japan has not only refused to consider further limitation but on the other hand is now in effect demanding complete parity with America and Britain. Actually, when one delves deeply into Japan's most recent actions and demands, he is forced to the conclusions that the Island Empire's military ambitions will be satisfied with nothing less than a fleet equal to that of Britain, plus an army at least the equivalent of pre-war Germany or present-day France. In other words, while America and Britain are more or less content with large fleets and small land forces, and other countries such as France and Italy are satisfied with large armies and comparatively small fleets, Japan wants both.

Japan's latest move to get around the Washington and London naval limitation agreements is most significant. The scheme has to do with the recent decision to "resuscitate" the naval base at Port Arthur and the announced decision to provide the puppet state of Manchukuo with a fleet. In other words, Japan has not only built up to the ratio allotted by the London Naval Conference, but has announced that Manchukuo also is to be provided with a modern fleet consisting of four cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers and submarines which are allegedly being constructed in Japanese navy yards. Theoretically these warships will belong to the puppet state, but actually they will be as definitely Japanese as any other ships in the Imperial Navy. When completed they will bring Japan's naval strength up to that of Great Britain and considerably above the present strength of the U. S. Navy. So much for the Asiatic obstacle to disarmament!

The European obstruction to arms limitation centers in Germany's present demands, or more definitely, actual moves to re-arm. While other issues were involved, the chief element which brought the so-called Hitler Government into power in Germany was the arms issue. Germany was disarmed as a result of the Versailles Conference and in consequence was placed in a position of inferiority with respect to other European nations, particularly France. The presumption that the disarming of Germany following the great war was to be followed by gradual disarmament of other nations, has been completely nullified. Despite much talk on the subject and two serious attempts at Washington and London to limit arms, the various nations, excepting the United States, have continued to build up their defences—and worse they have again embarked on the dangerous program of alliances and counter-alliances which brought on the 1914 conflagration. In many respects the present division in Europe follows very closely the line-up which developed in 1907 when France and Britain formed the so-called "Entente Cordiale" as an offset to the Kaiser's demand for a "place in the Sun." Against the Entente Cordiale of Britain-France, was the Triple-Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria. Now the emergence of Hitler's Fascist Government has created a new bond of sympathy between Germany and Italy and in addition there is Hitler's more or less open attempts to combine Germany, Austria and Hungary into one powerful nation. Around the fringes of these two opposing groups are the usual allies. Poland and Czechoslovakia with France and Soviet Russia standing on the sidelines watching for her great opportunity. Russia's previous friendship for Germany has been considerably cooled by Hitler's destruction of the German Communist party and his persecution of the Jews, while on the other hand Russo-British relations have been seriously strained by the recent Vickers incident in Moscow. Of no special

significance, but interesting nevertheless is the fact that the English-language organ of the Third International, *Imprecor*, which was banned in Germany is now being issued from a London address, but on the other hand the British Tories are making a pretence of opposition to Hitlerism, while at the same time entertaining in London the official agent of the German Nazi party.

Within recent months there have been two incidents in Europe which are indicative of the present critical situation. The first was the mobilization of Polish armed-forces near the Polish Corridor, said forces consisting of three cavalry divisions, two tank corps and 360 airplanes, the obvious purpose of which was to block Hitler's announced purpose to take over the Corridor. The other incident was a somewhat similar troop concentration by Jugoslavia near the Italian border in Croatia. This concentration likewise consisted of heavy artillery, gas-equipment, bombing planes and other weapons of offense. Obviously the European situation is again drifting in the direction of a major blow-up, hence it is interesting to observe certain auxiliary manifestations of international nervousness.

Early in April Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, asked and obtained from the Chamber of Deputies, an appropriation equivalent to G.$1,320,000 to be expended in propaganda in foreign countries, particularly the United States. In this connection the French Foreign Minister declared that other European countries, including Germany, Italy, Britain, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania were expending annually a sum equivalent to G.$21,240,000 in propaganda and intrigue in other countries. Some of the sums these nations allegedly are expending in foreign propaganda (see detailed report elsewhere in this issue) are almost unbelievable, but even if only partially true it indicates a critical world situation for everybody apparently is trying to build up his own prestige and blacken that of potential enemies. Most of this money allegedly is being expended in the United States, the situation there being similar to that which prevailed prior to America's participation in the world war when everybody was trying to sway American opinion. But all of the money is not being spent in America, obviously, for recently there have been indications of increased European propaganda effort in China. The recently-formed propaganda organization in Shanghai which is dominated by die-hard British, French and Japanese interests is an obvious indication of efforts on the part of these three reactionary groups acting in alliance, to sway world opinion with respect to certain issues in the Far East which are of intimate interest to both China and the United States.

While no one in recent years has given China serious consideration from the standpoint of European alliances, due largely to China's obvious impotency because of her own domestic discord, there have however been some recent indications of attempts in this direction. For example some observers recently have sensed an attempt on the part of Italy to establish closer relations with China as a means of offsetting to some extent the more or less open alliance of France and Japan. Evidence in this direction has been provided by the recent visits of several high Nanking military and civil officials to Rome, including Dr. H. H. Kung and Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Ma Chan-shan and of possibly more importance Nanking's decision to devote most of the unexpended portion of the Italian Boxer Indemnity amounting to some G.$2,500,000 for Italian bombing planes and Italian aviation instructors.

There was a recent development in Japan's feverish striving for increased armament that caused officials of the U. S. Government to sit up and take notice of the drift of affairs. This had to do with Japan's purchase in England on liberal credit terms of a number of large passenger and cargo steamers, announcedly for break-up purposes, but when the Japanese purchased the large White Star liner, *Olympic* which has reinforced decks for the installation of 8-inch guns, it immediately was realized in Washington that the Japanese had other motives in mind, for obviously these ships were being purchased for purposes of military transport. But there was even more evidence of Japan's real object through the accidental discovery that an American agent of Japan in New York was also trying to purchase ships in the United States. The ships which the Japanese were trying to buy were the American transports, *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello* which are now tied up in the lower Potomac, and the giant passenger liner *Leviathan*. Since all three of these ships could be converted to army transport use in a few weeks time and their passing from American hands would prove seriously embarassing to the U. S. military and naval authorities, the Shipping Board emphatically forbade the sale.

The above incident, combined with a number of other developments of equally sensational import including Japan's decision to arm Manchukuo and Yosuke Matsuoka's veiled threat of dire consequences if the U. S. Fleet was not withdraw from the Pacific, must have had some bearing of Secretary of the Navy Swanson's first official pronouncement to the effect that the United States would build up to the limits of the London agreement. A further disturbing element in the Japanese-American naval situation has been Japan's belligerent declarations with respect to the so-called Mandated Islands in the South Pacific, plus fairly well authenticated reports that the Japanese Navy has for sometime been engaged in the construction of harbor-works and naval bases in the vicinity of Guam and the Philippines. Japan's actions in this regard combined with her open violation of the other Washington Conference Treaties signed in 1922, have brought about a highly undesirable situation with respect to the relations of the two countries. A writer in the *New Republic* (March 15) said that it appeared significant that the higher American military officers, in private conversation, no longer talk about "if we have war with Japan," but now invariably say, "when we have war with Japan." Continuing, the writer said that it would be a mistake to believe that American army officers wanted war with Japan, but nevertheless it was a fact that considerable sentiment existed in favor of war because it would enable the country

to cope with the unemployment situation through the enactment of draft legislation. The statement concluded with the words, "I present these points of view not because I think any such thing as war with Japan is imminent or likely, but merely to show that responsible men in Washington realize that a situation exists which contains explosive possibilities."

Since the new administration came into power there has been an abundance of material published in the newspapers indicating the trend toward further naval development in the United States. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and a close friend of President Roosevelt, declared his intention of pushing through this spring's special session of Congress a bill authorizing the expenditure of G.$63,000,000 annually for about ten years on new naval craft as a means of restoring the U. S. Fleet as a first-class fighting force at full treaty strength. Accounts in the newspapers took it for granted that President Roosevelt, himself a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, would approve this program. It was therefore significant that Congress, after having refused throughout the Hoover administration to authorize new naval construction, reversed its attitude and passed a G.$315,419,000 naval appropriation bill, allowing G.$53,345,000 for construction work on nine cruisers, three submarines, eight destroyers and four destroyer leaders, all of which had been authorized in 1929 or before but not carried out. In addition to the foregoing there have been reports that President Roosevelt may authorize an expenditure of G.$46,000,000 for new naval construction to be included in the one-year public works' program. The foregoing report appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 3, combined with the interesting suggestion from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor that the sum of G.$300,000,000 of the proposed appropriations for general public works be allotted to naval construction. A further indication of congressional sentiment on the big-navy side was provided on May 3 when Congressman Fred Britten of Illinois, ranking Republican member of the House naval committee, introduced a naval construction program providing for the addition of 42 ships costing G.$317,406,000, said appropriation also to be included in the Administration's public works project. Congressman Britten's program called for the construction of two 20,000-ton aircraft carriers costing G$29,000,000 each; seven six-inch gun 10,000-ton cruisers, costing G.$17,000,000 each; four 1,850-ton destroyers costing G.$5,000,000 each; twenty 1,150-ton destroyers, costing G.$4,500,000 each; and nine 1,150-ton submarines, costing G.$4,000,000 each. However, against the apparently strong sentiment favoring immediate new construction, is a pronounced sentiment favoring economy, this being indicated in the recent statement of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy that serious consideration is being given to a proposal for laying up one-third of the fleet for a period of six-months which would permit of overhauling and at the same time a considerable reduction in commissioned officer personnel as well as Marine Corps reduction. According to this scheme one-third of the fleet would be laid-up in rotation for six-months periods. But to refer again to Representative Vinson's declaration, he said, "If the U. S. Navy is to be able to support American policies, protect American trade and defend American possessions, it must be provided with new aircraft carriers, new light cruisers, new destroyers and new submarines....The international situation today is far from reassuring....We stand practically alone and friendless in a turbulent world....This is no time to scuttle the Navy and jeopardize the safety of the United States....It is an astounding situation that during the last decade, the U. S. had provided for only 40 ships of 197,640 tons, while Britain was building 147 ships of 473,311-tons, Japan 164 ships of 409,667 tons."

The foregoing developments which indicate the real situation throughout the world, amply confirm the statement in the opening paragraph of this discussion that nothing could be more ridiculous or farcical than the present bickerings pertaining to disarmament which have been proceeding at Geneva for all too long a time. Undoubtedly it was a realization on the part of President Roosevelt and the leaders of the new Administration of this critical world situation, that inspired the decision to call a conference of representatives of leading nations in Washington as preliminary to the London Economic Conference. In this manner it was hoped to ease the most pressing world economic, tariff and currency problems as preliminary to facing the real issue at the Disarmament Conference. On May 13 President Roosevelt, following a conversation with the German delegate, issued a joint declaration with Dr. Schacht, saying that the World Economic Conference could not achieve success "unless, with economic disarmament, there also is military disarmament." It therefore seems to be reasonably clear that there is no misunderstanding in high places in Washington of the real drift of world affairs either in the Far East or in Europe. That the United States is again taking an active lead in the solution of these problems is a source of gratification. Also, there seems to be even greater grounds for satisfaction that Administration leaders in Washington appear to be fully prepared to take the alternative step in case there is a complete breakdown of the forthcoming World Economic Conference. There is special interest in this question in the Far East for upon the solution depends the major issue of peace or war. Japan has thrown down the gauntlet and has dared the rest of the world to interfere with her program of expansion and treaty violation in in the Far East. It remains to be seen whether she will be able get away with her ambitious program for if the issue finally advances again to a competition in warship construction as it did immediately following the world war, it doesn't require any elaboration on our part to indicate the probable outcome.

Central Steel Works to Be Completed in Four Years

The establishment of the Central Steel Works will be completed in four years, according to the Foreign Trade Bureau at Shanghai. When completed the Works will have three different factories, one in North China, one in Central China and a third in South China.

Japanese Press Forward Rapidly on Tientsin and Peiping

SINCE beginning their drive south of the Great Wall early last week, the Japanese troops have been advancing steadily. Despite frequent Japanese declarations that their troops will be withdrawn "as soon as their objective is attained,"—for instance, a declaration was made by Field-Marshal Muto at Changchun May 15 to the effect that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn to the Great Wall "when their object had been attained and when it had become clear that the Chinese would not repeat their acts of provocation and will keep away from the Great Wall"—the inhabitants of Peiping and Tientsin are daily becoming more alarmed. Thousands of residents are leaving the old capital, and in Tientsin an exodus from the Native City to the Foreign Concessions has begun. Synchronizing attacks from the north, north-east and east, three Japanese columns under Matsuda, Takata and Hiraga, entered Fengjun after a hot engagement on the morning of May 15. The Chinese troops are reported to have retreated in the direction of Wangtien. Fengjun lies just north of Tangshan, and it is near here that the British-controlled Kailan mines are located. Tangshan has been evacuated by the Chinese troops, who retreated westward early in the week to a destination which is said to be Lutai and the north west. The Railway to the west of Tangshan is reported to be most congested. The situation at the Tangshan mines, according to British reports was quiet and the laborers calm, but Japanese telegrams stated that the British managers were giving orders to close the mines. However, the entire Kailan Mining Administration rolling stock has been withdrawn from circulation. The American Legation May 15 warned American women and children at Tungchow, thirteen miles east of Peking, that it was advisable to leave that place. There is an American school located near Tungchow. Luanchow, to the east of Tangshan, fell into Japanese hands May 15, thus increasing the tension at Tientsin. The Hopei chairman declared before representative bodies on said date that he would defend Tientsin at any cost. The Tientsin garrison commander has dispatched large detachments to blockade the retreating troops from falling back on Tientsin. Recent telegrams from Tientsin stated that a large number of civil officials had arrived there from Manchuria, thus indicating that the Japanese were preparing to take over civil administration in that area. Field Marshal Muto in his statement at Changchun May 15 above referred to further said there are only two ways open to the Japanese army, either the Chinese should abandon their hostilities, whereupon the Japanese would withdraw to Manchukuo territory, or if the Chinese continue to resist the Japanese will simply be "forced to advance." This statement means that the Japanese intend to press toward Peiping and Tientsin with all possible speed. There are no indications that the Chinese intend to cease fighting, though they are constantly being pushed back. It is reported that one of the most difficult campaigns the Japanese have had in recent weeks was in the vicinity of Miyun, the outer works of which they captured May 15. The Chinese also put up a stubborn resistance at Fengjun. At Miyun the Japanese advanced under the protection of artillery fire.

Japanese Follow Up Chinese Withdrawal

Following in the wake of the Chinese withdrawal Japanese advance guards reached Changli on the evening of March 9. Shortly afterward a Japanese armored train arrived at Houfengtai, but was unable to proceed further owing to the destruction of the railway bridge. Japanese planes bombed Lulung, Chienan and other places, inflicting heavy casualties.

Chinese messages end of last week reported extensive Japanese preparations along the whole extent of the Great Wall.

Japanese messages allege that just when the military authorities in Peiping were planning strong resistance by rushing all available Chinese military units to the Great Wall line and Luanchow district, troubles arose between the Government troops and General Fang Shen-wu's troops on account of differences of opinions regarding the military expenses.

Enormous Chinese Casualties on Nantienmen Front

The Japanese carried out an all-night bombardment of the Chinese positions at Nantienmen May 10. Under cover of four planes and intensive shelling, 3,000 Japanese infantry renewed their attack, in which more than ten tanks participated. The Chinese charge that the Japanese used incendiary shells, with the result that many houses were set on fire. They claimed that 200 Japanese were killed and ten prisoners taken. They also claim to have captured a hundred rifles and three machine-guns.

During three days' fighting on the Nantienmen front the Chinese casualties were 3,000 men killed and wounded, an official despatch from General Hsu Ting-yao, May 14 stated. He reported that the entire fortifications of the Chinese were demolished by Japanese bombardment, aerial and artillery. Thirty tanks and armored-cars were used by the Japanese. This destruction of their positions forced the Chinese to retire to a line immediately south of Shihhsia.

More than twenty thousand troops have been killed and wounded on Nantienmen front during the past few weeks, according to reports from military sources in the Chinese newspapers. Two Chinese divisions were practically wiped out by the Japanese.

Luanchow Evacuated by Chinese

The locomotives and railway coaches at the Tangshan Railway Works have been evacuated to an unknown destination.

The Chinese units on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway retreated on May 10 to the posts they occupied following their first evacuation of the Luan Ho region last month. The main forces concentrated in the vicinity of Luanchow.

The Northeastern troops under General Ho Chu-kuo evacuated Luanchow, one of the most important cities west of the Luan River, May 14 and retreated westward. From Nantienmen Japanese vanguards reached Shihsia, about 30 miles north of Peiping. Three brigades of Japanese troops were advancing toward Peiping from the east along the Peiping-Shanhaikwan highway. At Hsifengkow, the Japanese also crossed the river. General Sung Che-yuan's forces were obliged to beat a retreat after the Japanese had crossed the river from Chienan and Lulung.

The severity of the fighting on the Luan Ho front was shown in an official despatch from General Sakamoto, who claims that the corpses of 1,300 Chinese were counted after an engagement west of the Luan river May 13.

Chinese Defence Works Razed

Chinese messages from Peiping, May 14 admitted that the Chinese defence works at Nanhsiangyun, Yaoting and Hsiahui had been razed to the ground by the enemy's artillery and air bombs. On the afternoon of May 15 more than 30 Japanese armored cars and tanks penetrated to the Chinese rear at Chintsailing. The left wing of the Chinese troops was thus confronted by attacks from the rear and front. The 2nd Division under Lieut.-General Huang Chieh sustained heavy casualties. The main Chinese forces were forced to retreat on the

night of May 13 to the new defence line a few miles south of Shihhsia.

A Japanese telegram from Mukden May 15 stated that with the fall of Shihhsichen two days previously, the Kawahara and Suzuki detachment of the Japanese troops were hot on the trail of the Chinese forces, who were retreating in the direction of Miyun in disorder. The occupation of Miyun by the Japanese was expected at any moment.

Following in the wake of the rapid Chinese withdrawal Japanese advance guards reached Changli on the evening of March 9. Shortly afterward a Japanese armored train arrived at Houfengtai, but was unable to proceed further owing to the destruction of the railway bridge. Japanese planes bombed Lulung, Chienan and other places, inflicting heavy casualties.

Anxiety at Peiping

Sandbag barricades are being erected on various important thoroughfares in Peiping as a precaution against possible developments in the near future.

Chinese newspapers report that all the Chinese banks have withdrawn their specie reserves from Peiping to Shanghai.

The Chancellors of the four Government universities in Peiping May 13 held a meeting at which it was decided to telegraph to the Ministry of Education in Nanking asking for instructions regarding measures to be taken for the protection of University students in Peiping in the event of Japanese air raids.

According to Yuan Tung-li, director of the National Library in Peiping, that institution does not fear Japanese attacks. He told pressmen that all the employees of the Library are still working peacefully and discharging their duties normally.

An editorial in the *China Times* (Shanghai Chinese daily newspaper) May 16 stated, "We must defend Peiping and Tientsin to the utmost of our ability and when it is no longer possible to hold them, let us destroy them." Pointing out the imminence of the fall of these cities, the journal dwells at length upon some of the possible consequences, in case they fall into Japanese hands, adding that as the aggressive ambitions of Japan know no bounds, the occupation of the Old Capital will lead to further aggressions into Shantung, Shansi and other northern provinces. The will either extend the dominion of "Manchukuo" to these new acquisitions or set up a separate puppet regime in North China. The journal further reminds the Chinese nation of the miserable plight of the people under the Japanese yoke, and of the lessons afforded by India, Annam and Korea. It urges the people to realize that there is no way to escape from the danger and that, instead of surrender, it would be far more manly to fight to the finish.

Commenting upon the same subject, the Shanghai *Shun Pao* emphasizes the absolute meaninglessness of the ineffective, planless and uncoordinated resistance which has been offered since the outbreak of hostilities in Jehol.

Japanese Air-craft Carrier at Taku

Chinese naval officials, reporting on the arrival of a Japanese aircraft-carrier at Taku May 12, state that she is a vessel of about 15,000 tons probably carrying 30 to 40 planes. Some of these machines are stated to have taken off and to have flown over the region of Taku Bar. The Chinese papers stated that a Japanese steamer flying the Red Ensign entered Tangku the same day after piloting in the Japanese aircraft-carrier.

Three Japanese warships arrived off Chapoo at about three o'clock on the afternoon of May 15, according to reports received at Hangchow. One of them anchored at some distance from the port, while the other two were moored immediately off the shore. The vessels left four hours later in the direction of Shanghai.

General Araki, Japanese Minister of War, in a recent interview pointed out that, as regards the operations of the Japanese Army in North China, onslaughts could be made from the sea as well as by land, and in that way the Chinese resistance could be crushed entirely.

Japanese Attack With Huge Forces

The *Ta Wen Pao*, (Shanghai Chinese evening newspaper) May 15 declared that, in the attack on North China, the Japanese have employed 80,000 men, 180 field guns, 40 pieces of heavy artillery, 100 airplanes and a large number of tanks and armored-cars. Their forces are distributed on three fronts, 35,000 men are employed on a 200-kilometre front extending from Kupeikow to Kuyuan, in Charhar; 12,000 on an 80-kilometre front between Kupeikow and Hsifengkow, while another 31,000 are being used between Hsifengkow and Luanchow.

The military plan of the Japanese, according to said paper, is to push back the Chinese troops from the Luanchow front to Kaiping and Fengjun, the central column to occupy Tsunghua and Sanhohsien, while the left front is to capture Charhar. When they attain that object, a general advance on Peiping will be made simultaneously; the Japanese troops advancing along the railway will press the North-eastern Army to withdraw in the direction of Tientsin and Tangku.

Pu Yi to Be Emperor Again?

The *London Evening Standard* stated May 10 that the object of the Japanese offensive in North China is the establishment of a new Chinese Empire. According to the paper, the Japanese intend to occupy Peiping and Tientsin before end of May, whereupon Henry Pu Yi, the Regent of Manchukuo, will be reinstalled on the throne of his ancestors and proclaimed Emperor of China in Peiping. In this way, this London journal says, the questions of the recognition by the Powers of Manchukuo and of the infringement by the Japanese of Chinese territorial integrity in defiance of the Nine-Power Treaty would be discarded and the principal reason that led Japan to secede from the League of Nations would disappear.

A large Japanese airplane flew over the city of Peiping shortly after five o'clock in the morning of May 11. After circling over the Presidential Palaces it flew over the former headquarters of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the south city and Nanyuan. It did nothing more than let loose a bundle of pamphlets, the tenor of which was that the Japanese were invincible and that it was foolish for the Chinese soldiers to fight against them.

Colonel Kilgore, 4th Marines Commandant, Dies in Shanghai

The death occurred at the Country Hospital in Shanghai, May 16, from a brain hemorrhage, after two weeks illness, of Colonel Fred D. Kilgore, commandant of the Fourth U. S. Marines stationed in Shanghai. This was Colonel Kilgore's second term of service, he having arrived to take command of the local American Marine detachment on March 14, succeeding Colonel Richard S. Hooker, who died of heart failure on Christmas Eve last year while wrapping Christmas presents for friends.

The death of Colonel Kilgore makes the fourth fatality to occur among the commanders of the American Marine Forces here. Colonel Charles S. Hill, who came here with the detachment in 1927 shot himself in 1928. Colonel Henry C. Davis died of heart failure in San Francisco a few weeks after leaving his duty here in 1929. Colonel Lyman, who succeeded Colonel Davis, is the only commander to have survived his period of service here.

Colonel Kilgore was born September 8, 1882, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York. He entered the U. S. Marine Corps as a second lieutenant October, 28, 1903. His service included foreign duty in Panama, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, France and China. He served with marine detachments on various ships in the United States fleets, his last sea service being in command of the marine guard on the U.S.S. *Wyoming*. He went to France in 1918 as adjutant of the 11th Regiment, U. S. M. C. In 1926 when the marines took over the guarding of the mails in the United States, Colonel Kilgore was chief of staff of the Western Division under General Smedley D. Butler. Colonel Kilgore first came to China as executive officer of the 4th U. S. Marines, arriving in Shanghai, February, 1927. On his return to the United States in September, 1929, he was appointed chief of staff of the Department of the Pacific, under General Logan Feland, a post which he held until he returned to China in March, 1933, to command the Fourth Regiment.

It was generally believed that the U. S. Government had a special purpose in mind in sending Col. Kilgore here at this time due to his intimate knowledge of the delicate nature of the poltical situation at Shanghai and his close familiarity with American policy in the Far East. Col. Kilgore's passing is a serious loss to his Government and to his fellow Americans both in the Far East and at home.

Colonel E. P. Moses, executive officer of the Marines here, who served as acting commander during the interval between Colonel Hooker's death and Colonel Kilgore's arrival, is again acting as Marine chief.

Offensive Against Kiangsi Communists Planned

A general offensive will be launched against the Kiangsi communists in the very near future after the Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops have arrived at their respective destinations, a recent Nanchang message stated. According to the military plans decided upon, the southern troops from Kwangtung, Fukien and Kwangsi are to advance on Hueichang, Yutu, Hsinkuo and the Red Capital Juichin in southern Kiangsi with Kanchow as their base of activities. From the west General Ho Chien of Hunan is to concentrate the Hunan troops on the Hunan border to prevent the Communists from escaping into Hunan territory and to drive back the Communists from the Hunan border. From the north General Liu Shih, who is the Commander-in-Chief on this front, is to have full command of the Government troops in eastern Kiangsi with his headquarters at Fuchow. The Government troops on this front are now moving into their respective positions and they are to advance southward as the southern armies advance.

Chu Yen, who was the so-called Chairman of the Soviet Military Council in the East River valley was killed early in the month by troops of the 5th division.

With the recapture of Wantsai, Lienhua, Yunghsin and Ningkang, the Red rendezvous in western Kiangsi, by the Hunan units participating in the anti-Red campaign, the base of operations of the 8th "Red" Army under Li Tien-chu and the 16th "Red" Army under Kung Ho-chung have been broken up, a recent Nanchang message stated.

The latest advices from Nanchang were that General Chiang Kai-shek had completed preparations to stay at Nanchang indefinitely to supervise the operations against the Communists. General Hsiung Shih-huei, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, has been appointed Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo.

A Nanking telegram May 10 stated that the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Kiangsi-Kwangtung-Fukien border regions will be wound up as soon as General Liu Chih, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Route Bandit-suppression forces for the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh, returns from Kaifeng where he is attending to important affairs connected with the Honan Provincial Government.

Wang Ching-wei Stresses Necessity for Unity

Wang Ching-wei personally reported to a meeting of the Legislatuve Yuan May 15 the complete details of the present military, diplomatic and Communist situation. He emphasised that to tide over this most critical period of the country the only hope lay in the unification of the country—otherwise it would be extremely difficult for the nation to meet the external invasion and the Communist disturbances.

Banditry in Northern Anhwei

Hsiaohsichi, a town in the vicinity of Fengyang in northern Anhwei, was thoroughly looted May 10 by a band of three hundred bandits, who first disarmed the city militia. The bandits surrounded the town under cover of darkness and set fire to it in several places. In the great confusion which ensued the bandits surrounded the militia's headquarters and disarmed all the men. Although the town was strongly fortified, the bandits soon got the upper hand.

Concrete plans for the suppression of the "Reds" along the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border regions were decided upon at a recent conference between General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and General Liu Chen-hua, Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression forces for the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border regions. It is stated that the "Reds" along the border total about 30,000 strong and are assembled at Kushan and north of Huangan and Macheng.

Communists Active in Hupeh

As a result of the withdrawal of the main-body of the Government troops in Hupeh, the remnants of the Communists in said province have resumed their activities with the obvious intention of staging a comeback, a recent message from Hankow stated. There are several divisions of Government troops in Hupeh with the special mission of suppressing the Communists, but these are not co-operating with each other, so their work so far has not been very satisfactory. Although General Chiang Kai-shek has given them instruction from time to time on the military situation, his instructions are seldom acted upon, thereby giving the Communists sufficient chance to reform themselves and resume operations in western Hupeh on a large scale.

Pang Yun-shan, a bandit leader of the East River valley, has surrendered to the military authorities, according to a recent message from Canton. Pang issued a statement exhorting his followers to give up plundering and to unite with other forces to face the Japanese.

General Hsu Yuan-chuan, Bandit suppression Commissioner for Western Hupeh, departed from Hankow for Shasi May 13. He will supervise the combined Hupeh-Hunan units in the suppression of the "Reds" under Ho Lung along the Hupeh-Hunan border, in accordance with the plans mapped out at the recent bandit-suppression conference.

Canton May Set Up Independent Administration

Since his arrival in Canton, May 11 from a trip abroad, General Chen Ming-shu, former Minister of Communications and at one time Commander of the 19th Route Army, has recently been the guest of honor at numerous functions given by the civil and military authorities in the South. Incidentally however it is stated that Generals Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, both prominent figures of the 19th Route Army, have addressed a joint telegram to General Chen Ming-shu in Canton requesting him to leave Canton and Hongkong as soon as possible in order to prevent possible misunderstandings on the part of the public.

Telegrams from the South intimate that a movement is on foot for the establishment of an independent administraton in Canton in spite of the Nanking Government. For this purpose Eugene Chen has been requested to proceed to Canton to draw up a new foreign policy for the Canton Government.

In a recently telegram to General Chen Chi-tang, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, denied that he had sent any personal representative to Canton. He drew General Chen's attention to the press reports that one Wang Hsiao-ya was posing as his representative, and requested General Chen to detain the impostor upon his arrival in Canton.

A Canton message May 10 stated that the troops of the 19th Route Army, totalling 6,000 men, who have been ordered to proceed to the north to participate in the resistance against the Japanese, had reached Shaokuan in northern Kwangtung and were then marching to Lohchang, not far from the Hunan border.

Mohammedan Rebels Capture Kashgar

Mohammedan rebels on May 2 captured Kashgar Old City in a surprise attack and New City surrendered to Tangans from Aksu the following day. Most of the Chinese took refuge in the Taoyin's yamen which had not been attacked. Hindu traders and Swedish missionaries sought refuge in the British consulate, but no foreigners were molested.

A delegation representing the people of Charhar called on General Ho Ying-chin, Acting Chairman of the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission May 9 and appealed for the despatch of a strong force for the recovery of Tolun (Dolonor), eastern Charhar.

According to a recent Chinese despatch from Kalgan, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has reiterated that no matter how serious the military situation in East Charhar may develop, he will not leave Kalgan. "If, however, the enemy should come to Kalgan, I will fight him to the last man," he said.

A Kalgan message reports that the Japanese are constructing an airdrome at Tolun (Dolonor), eastern Charhar. They are busily engaged in transporting military supplies to the city from the rear. An invasion of Kiyuan and Paochang is expected shortly.

Five Mongol princes of Charhar province arrived in Changchun, May 13 from Chifeng by airplane. They were received by the Chief Executive of Manchukuo, Henry Pu Yi. They are stated to have expressed their hearty wishes for drawing closer the bonds of friendship between Manchukuo and Charhar.

Recent telegraphic advices from Lanchow stated that the troops of the ousted chairman, General Chin Shu-jen had withdrawn further westward to avoid conflict with the Moslem forces in occupation of Tihwa. A delegation of 40 Mohammedans is on its way to Nanking to petition

(Continued on page 475)

Fifty Years of the Vivisection of China

BY EDGAR SNOW

RECENT conquest by Japan of some ten thousand square miles of the province of Hopei, both north and south of the Great Wall, historically completed a period of fifty years of the decline and fall of the Chinese Empire. Since 1883 China has lost her hegemony over 2,414,193 square miles of territory in Eastern Asia—a disintegration more swift and fatal than that which overtook the Roman, Greek, Byzantine and Egyptian empires.

Seventeen years before the turn of this century China suffered her first serious incision at the hands of the French. It is interesting to note the changes that have taken place since then, and to observe how former Chinese territory is now divided and ruled among the European powers and Japan.

In 1883, without the formality of a declaration of war, French troops commenced hostilities which shortly terminated in French annexation of the former Kingdom of Annam, a Chinese dependency. The Kingdom consisted of the virtually Chinese province of Tonkin, and the principalities of Annam and Cambodia; Cochin-China had already been presented to the French adventurers in the hope of keeping them out of Annam. As a result of the humiliating treaty forced upon China following this war, the Dragon Throne lost suzerainty over a total of 113,188 square miles of territory.

Next came the loss of Burma. British troops, in 1862, had conquered lower Burma. In 1886 they conquered Upper Burma also. By a curious face-saving arrangement certain Burmese revenues continued to be remitted to Peking till 1895, when the British ceased the practice. The loss of Burma took a chunk of 236,238 square miles out of the Celestial Empire.

In 1890 the British completed their expulsion of Chinese rulers from the Tibeto-Chinese-Indian principalities of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. They had been part of the Empire since their conquest, in the 13th century, by Kubilai Khan. The British forced China to recognize their annexation of these rich kingdoms, thereby further reducing the Empire's southern extremity by 74,000 square miles.

The Loss of Korea

Followed the War of 1898. As a result of this little party China lost her ancient ascendancy over Korea —85,223 square miles of Asia subsequently annexed to Japan. She also lost Formosa's 13,944 square miles and the valuable little Pescadore Islands, in size only 50 square miles, but of vital strategic importance in the Pacific.

It is not clear just when Chinese authority weakened in Tibet; it was first definitely challenged when the British sent an expedition into the country in 1903. A British protectorate was established during the next decade, and by 1912 the Chinese found themselves conceding paramountcy in "Outer Tibet," about 700,000 square miles, to the British Indian government. Within the last three years Chinese sovereignty in "Inner Tibet" has been seriously threatened. A few months ago Tibetan troops were actually in occupation of part of the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen.

Outer Mongolia declared its independence from Chinese rule in 1912. By 1923, with the assistance of Soviet Russian troops, it had succeeded in establishing its independence. Today it is virtually an autonomous state within the U. S. S. R. and is unquestionably free of Han rule south of the Great Wall. The exact area of this vast land of desert and steppes is not known, but it is believed to exceed 900,000 square miles.

Events since September 18, 1931, have continued the process of partitioning China to a disastrous degree. In March, 1932, the Japanese-inspired state of "Manchukuo" was established. Shortly afterward, by giving it official recognition in defiance of the world, Japan indirectly announced her protectorate over what was formerly Chinese Manchuria. By the end of 1932 all Chinese government authority had been driven from this region, which, with the Sino-Mongol state of Barga, comprises an area of about 380,000 square miles. Japanese conquest of Jehol in February and March, 1933, brought the Rising Sun over another 60,000 square miles of territory ruled by China for centuries. In March and April Japanese and Manchukuo troops scrambled south of the Great Wall and began what appeared to be a drive toward Peiping. They have stopped, for the present, after occupying the "triangle" enclosed between the Luan River and the Great Wall, in the Chinese province of Hopei. Altogether, inside and outside the Great Wall, a total of about 10,000 square miles of Hopei is now in Japanese hands.

Present Japanese penetration into Western Inner Mongolia is forecast by the advance on Dolonor. With Japanese capture of that city, capital of Chahar Province, another 1,000 square miles of territory has gone under the sword of the Samurai.

Former Chinese territory in the hands of foreign conquerors at the close of a period of 50 years of decline and fall may now be listed as follows:

Territory	Area in Square Miles	Now Annexed or Dominated by
Tonkin	40,530	France
Annam	92,658	"
Burma	236,738	Great Britain
Nepal	54,000	"
Bhutan	20,000	"
Korea	85,223	Japan
Formosa	13,994	"
Pescadores	50	"
Manchuria	380,000	"
Jehol	60,000	"
Northern Hopei	10,000	"
Chahar	1,000	"
Outer Mongolia	900,000	"Autonomous" Soviet State of Monogolia
Tibet	700,000	British "sphere of influence"
Total	2,414,193 sq. miles	

In addition to these forfeits to the prowess of Japanese and Western imperialism, China has lost jurisdiction over the British colony of Hongkong; the Portuguese colony of Macao; British concessions at Newchwang, Tientsin, Shameen and Amoy; Japanese concessions at Tientsin and Hankow; the International Settlement at Shanghai; and the French "leased territory" of Kwangchouwan.

Also as this is written, there come the reports of the Mohammedan "rebellion" in Sinkiang, likewise foreign financed if one would believe the Chinese statements. This means the loss of another 400,000 square miles of rich territory.

The cost of change, chiefly the cost of learning a new and scientific technique of slaughter, has thus been terrific to China, and continues to collect heavy fees, even as this is written. The process of vivisection, beginning roughly with the rule of the "Old Buddha," the Empress Dowager Tsu Hsi, down to the present, has cut, if we include all concessions and colonies, well over 2,500,000 square miles from the anatomy of China —an area more than four times as great as the British Isles, France and Germany combined.

There still remain something over 2,000,000 square miles of the erstwhile Flowery Kingdom to be carved up, but the appetite of Japan, increasingly avid, threatens it with early extinction.

Peking, March 13, 1933.

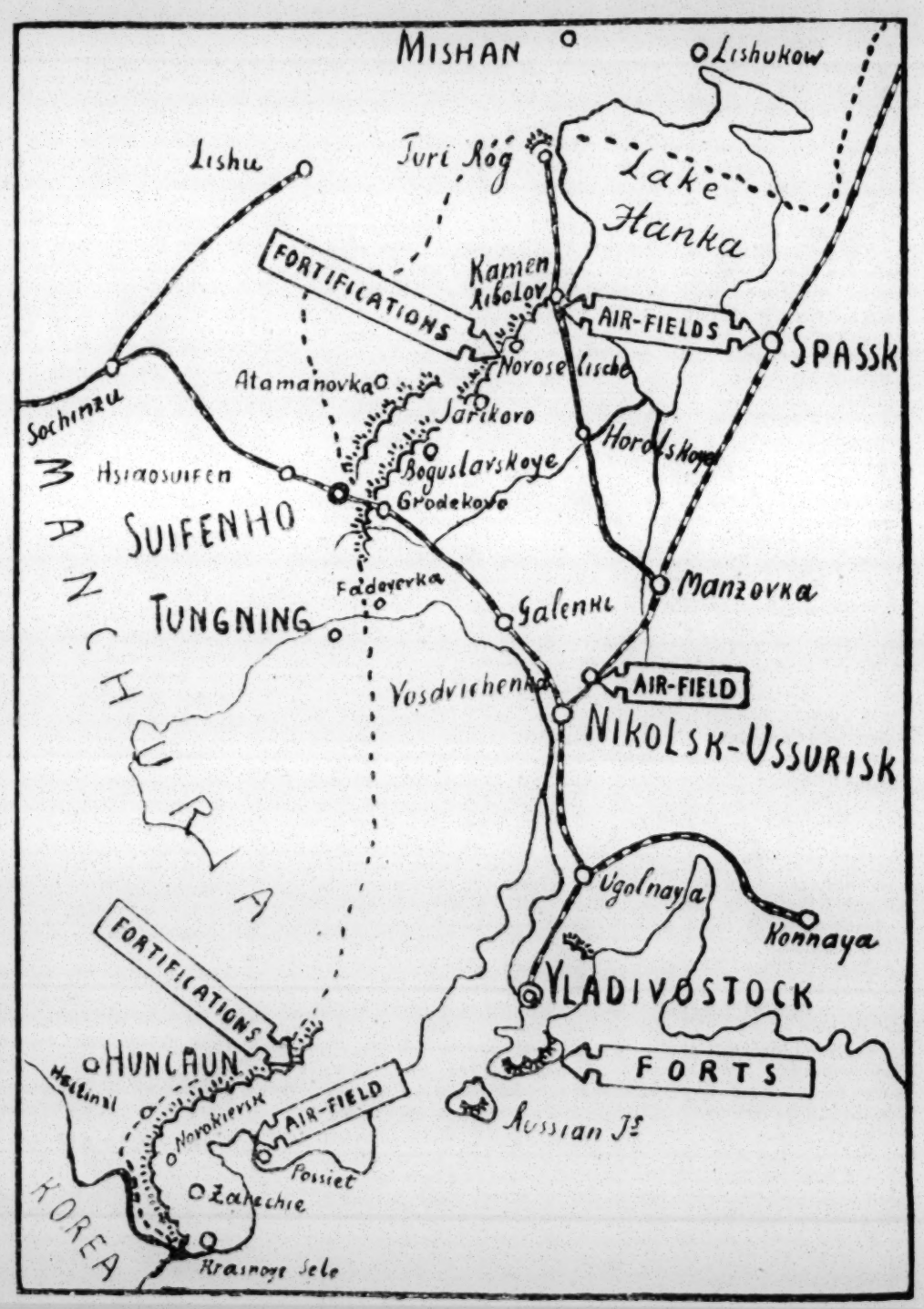
Strong Line of Soviet Fortifications Will Prevent Japanese Surprise Attack

(From the Review's Harbin Correspondent)

SINCE the dispute between Soviet Russia and Manchukuo over the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway now occupies the foremost attention of the reading public, and even it is surmised in some quarters that it might lead to a war between the two countries, I happened to address one of my friends, connected with a certain administrative institution in this city, with a few intrusive questions as to what is generally known among the local military authorities regarding the military preparations now said to be making good headway in Soviet territory. In the first place, it should be made clear that my friend, from whom is obtained the information herein related, is connected with a certain admininstrative institution in Harbin, the primary task of which is the collection of information about the military preparedness of Soviet Russia; secondly, the places herein mentioned, as well as in the accompanying map, are known to the writer, inasmuch as he, together with the said friend of his, had a chance to roam there some twelve or thirteen years ago when the Maritime Province was in the hands of White Russians.

As has been reported in the press, from the very beginning of Manchurian conflict in 1931 Soviet Russia has been displaying extreme nervousness and at once set about strengthening her position in the Russian Far East, creating for the purpose a special Far Eastern Army. Along with the increasing of troops, the Soviet high command set about building fortifictions at all strategic points along the frontier and also renovating the old forts of Vladivostock, allowed to deteroriate ever since the downfall of Czarist regime. Because of these measures the port does not represent a defenceless town as a few years ago; the old Czarist forts have been renovated, re-equipped in every sense possible, so that it will not be an easy task for the foreign army to occupy it. The forts, defending the port from the mainland, have been supplied with heavy eight-inch guns, all mounted on permanent concrete bases whereas the forts, facing these, are furnished with long range eight and twelve inch guns, also built on permanent foundations. All systems of communication among the forts, surrounding the Amur Bay from all sides, have been perfected. No person is allowed to enter into the fortified zone. Because of the hilly nature of the region and also of its being covered by forests, it has been a comparatively easy task to screen all the defence positions. It is said that, in some places false fortifications have been built with the purpose of misleading the invading air-attackers.

In the region of Poltavka and Novokievsk (near the Korean border), strong fortifications, made of reinforced concrete, extend for many miles protecting all important hills, mountain passes and mere trails. The intervals between the two trenches are filled up by wire entanglements; where necessary, trees, shrubs and other objects have been cut down. In front of trenches, with the purpose of slowing down the movement of attackers, many holes are dug out, all camouflaged by leaves. All these fortifications are well camouflaged and also well guarded



The map herewith shows the location of the defences which the Soviets have built on the border between the Maritime Province and Manchukuo. Fortifications and air-fields have been established at strategic points. The Soviet forts are furnished with long-range eight-inch and twelve-inch guns, all mounted on permanent concrete bases. Much of the building material was taken from stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

by the frontier guards, who detain anyone, approaching them.

For the construction of these works, many so-called "lishentsi"—or persons deprived of civil rights—and the exiled "kulack" peasants were employed. They were guided by specialists from the G.P.U. troops and also by members of the Young Communists' League. For many months, in the region of Poltavka and Novokievsk, there was working a special commission from the headquarters of the Far Eastern Army, under whose guidance the fortifications were built.

Besides building strong positions of semi-permanent character along the frontier, the Soviet military have laid down an airfield somewhere in the vicinity of the Possiet Bay. Here also they have a military short wave radiostation. The Possiet Bay is under the strictest guard by several armed motor boats, keeping day and night vigilance, and assisted by a destroyer. It is also reported that a few submarines shipped from European Russia to Vladivostock via Siberia in parts and reasembled there again, keep a base there. Besides the above, there is a permanent battery of four high range guns, protecting the entrance into the bay.

Of special interest is the building of an airport in the Possiet Bay region, a few miles from the Korean border, for, in case of war, that airport will serve as a base of operations against the Japanese-Manchukuo armies; then the Soviet airplanes will be able to make direct raids on such important centers as Changchun, Harbin and Mukden, not to speak of near-by Korean ports as Yuki, Rashin and Seishin. The approximate distance between the new airport and Mukden being 600 miles, the Soviet airplanes will be able to raid that city within six hours from the start and to fly back.

Another line of fortifications extends from Grodekovo, 30 miles from Suifenho, on the Ussuri Railway, to Kamen-Ribolov on Lake Hanka. Although far away from the frontier, this line is covered by many fortifications of semi-permanent nature with dug-outs against air-raids of a supposed enemy. It seems that the Soviet high command regards this region especially vulnerable and pays much more attention to it than to any other region, for, behind the trenches, dug-outs are being built for the housing of reserves, artillery parks and other implements. In the winter the trenches were camouflaged by pine boughs and, where possible, by snow masks. Special attention is being paid to laying down false trenches to mislead the enemy airmen. At strategic points field and anti-aircraft artillery positions are laid down, all well camouflaged. This line of fortifications extends from Kamen-Ribolov to Novoselische and thence to Jarikovo.

Anti-Air Craft Artillery and Airplanes

Kamen-Ribolov is regarded as a base of future operations. To protect it from air-raids it has a battery of anti-aircraft artillery, whilst at Spassk they keep a flotilla of pursuit airplanes designed to intercept future air-raiders from reaching Kamen-Ribolov. A new telegraph line is laid down between these two points to facilitate the already existing means of communication. Last winter, the communication between Kamen-Ribolov and Spassk was kept up by means of motor-sleighs. Kamen-Ribolov is also provided with a detachment of motorcyclists, besides a well-equipped motor-truck park and a small air-field of its own. The Soviet side of Lake Hanka is guarded by a fleet of armed motor-boats.

Because of the great strategic importance of Kamen-Ribolov, open to air-raids of the enemy right up after the declaration of war, the Soviets do not keep the war stores (as high explosives) there, but at Jarikovo, which place is also protected by a battery of anti-aircraft guns. Since there is no good road between Grodekovo and Kamen-Ribolov, there is a project to build a narrow gauge railway exclusively for military purposes. All roads between among villages are kept in good order; in some places wooden bridges across rivulets and streams have been torn down and replaced with stone-made ones. Each bridge is well guarded against possible blow-ups by secret agents.

From Jarikovo the line of fortifications extends further West to Grodekovo, passing by Boguslavsky and Andreyevsky villages. The importance given to this front is evident from the construction of the second line of trenches in front of these fortifications, which extends from Selikovo village to Duhovskoy village, passing near Novaya Derevnia village. No fortification has been built in front of Kamen-Ribolov except a small redoubt at Turi-Rog. Besides airfields at Possiet, Kamen-Ribolov and Spassk, there is another one at Vosdvichenka, not very far from Nikolsk-Ussurisk.

From this account it appears that the first line of defence of the Red Army is being built not immediately behind the border, but far away from the frontier, although it is reported that all frontier outposts and blockhouses have been renovated and strengthened by new trenches around them. The line Grodekovo—Jarikovo—Kamen—Ribolov as the main defence line of the Red Army is well chosen, for the terrain is hilly and affords the best place for defence maneuvers. Another natural defence is the Mo River, a few miles behind the said line of fortifications and emptying into Lake Hanka. If ousted from Grodekovo—Kamen-Ribolov positions, the troops will fall back behind the Mo River. which, although not big enough to obstruct the attacking army, may be made a bulwark on which to meet attacks.

Curious to relate, to build these fortifications they have extensively used the materials withdrawn from Manchurian territory and until lately stored in warehouses of the C. E. R., for, besides the rolling stock (over which both the countries are now at loggerheads), the Soviet side of the railway management had secretly withdrawn everything of value that could be found along the Eastern Line of the railway. Thus, in the latter part of April, 1932, they shipped away into Soviet territory 50 carloads of bricks, 120 carloads of gravel, 40 carloads of lime, 6 carloads of cement, all these then being stored at various railway stations along the Eastern Line of the railway. Suifenho, Mulin and Handaohedzu stations were swept clean of all stocks of wires, iron, steel and other building materials. Even telephone and telegraph apparatus were taken away. Lately, after the restoration of peace in this region, the Soviet employees of the railway reported to the Manchukuo authorities that all these pieces of apparatus had been taken away by Old Kirin troops or hunghudze.

Being not content with these measures, the authorities have removed about 40,000 local residents, mostly farmers and in whose loyalty the government had some doubts, further into the interior—only those, who became pro-Bolshevik from the early days of the Russian revolution are allowed to stay in their villages. In some places new residents have been brought up to fill the gap created by deported farmers.

Harbin, May 13, 1933.

France To Spend G.$1,320,000 on Propaganda in Foreign Countries

The French Chamber of Deputies early in April passed an appropriation of 33,000,000 francs, equivalent to G.$1,320,000, most of which, according to a report in *Time Magazine*, is to be spent in the United States. The large fund will be administered by Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister. In the debate in the Chamber on the large appropriation, the Foreign Minister explained that European governments spent the following amounts annually on foreign propaganda,

Germany	$10,240,000 (Before Hitler)
Italy	4,760,000
France	2,840,000
Britain	2,760,000
Poland	1,040,000
Hungary	920,000
Czechoslovakia	720,000
Jugoslavia	520,000
Rumania	280,000

A considerable portion of the money, according to Paul-Boncour, is to be spent in combatting the allegedly anti-French attitude of the *Hearst* press. Considerable also is to be spent on lecturers, news services and in subsidizing pro-French articles to be published in American newspapers.

Chinese Object to Japanese Consular Police

The Chinese press has of late been calling attention to the alleged expansion of the Japanese consular police force in Shanghai and elsewhere in China. The report states that there are more than 650 policemen attached to the various Japanese consulates, excluding those in Amoy and Foochow, and their disbandment should be asked for by the Government. There are stated to be about 200 in Shanghai, 150 at Hankow; 150 at Tientsin and 150 at Tsingtao. The Chinese papers point out that no other foreign consulate in China has any policemen attached to it. The report suggests that the Chinese authorities should negotiate with the Japanese officials for the disbandment of the consular police.

Hatsutaro Hanasato, chief of the Japanese Consular Police in Shanghai who had been in Japan on leave, returned here end of last week.

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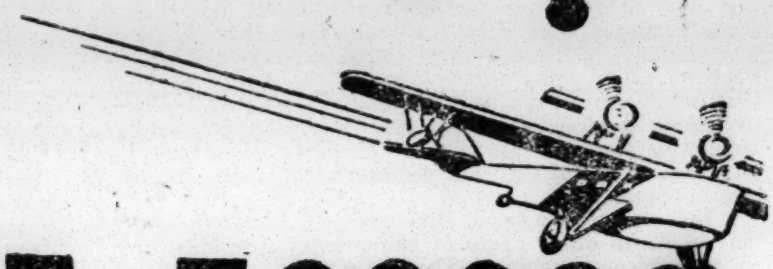

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Chinese Students and China's National Crisis

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

IN proportion to the accentuation of the national crisis, the fire of Chinese patriotism has died out. The people as a whole seem to be more resigned, more tolerant, and even more supine in face of the new developments of Japanese invasion. The news of Japanese operations inside the Great Wall have been received with ease and equinamity; the cries of resistance-to-the-death have become hoarse and faint; the demonstrations and parades have become a thing of the past; and the boycott movement has lapsed into lethargy. In comparison with the intense feeling demonstrated by the Chinese people during the first few months immediately after the Japanese forcible occupation of Mukden, one can not help wondering if the Chinese people have already forgot their lost territories and their national humiliations for which they vowed to take vengeance. Perhaps after going through a critical period of more than eighteen months, the people have learned the way to adapt themselves to the new circumstances arising from the Japanese invasion, the secret to accept the situation as it is, and the philosophy to meet the new crisis.

In spite of the grave developments in North China, the people in other parts of the country are in a more or less dormant state. The politicians, as ever, are indulging themselves in playing politics to the exclusion of the problem of national existence. The business men have had more worries in the business depression than in the national crisis. The theater--owners and cabaret-operators have carried on their business as usual, and shouted to their patrons "To amuse yourselves first and to save the country afterwards." Even the students, the hope of China, have become as tame as lambs and accepted the advice "To study first and to save your country afterwards." Everybody is concentrating his attention to the matters of personal consequence and leaves the matters of national importance to run their natural course.

But why should the politicians worry about the fate of their country, so long as China is still big enough to serve as hunting field for political power and wealth? Why should the business men divide their attention toward the national crisis, when the personal gain means more than the national glory? Why should the theater-owners and cabaret-operators suspend their lucrative business, when there is an overflow of persons to patronize their establishments? But why should the students, who have neither political nor business axe to grind, while away their leisure time in pleasure-seeking and become stoic toward the distress of their country?

Students Sensitive and Eloquent

The students, as a body, have been described as both sensitive and eloquent. More than once they have forsaken their books and taken upon themselves the task of leading the country to meet the national crisis. Although they have been apt to allow their patriotism to run away with them, and to take the law into their hands by committing violence to the government officials and law-maintenance officers, their self-sacrifice and sincerity have been generally highly commended. While their past movements have not been altogether free of black spots, they, nevertheless, have been credited with the success of arousing the patriotic feelings of the Chinese people.

Right after the Japanese forcible occupation of Manchuria, the students throughout the country rose as one man to defend the rights of their country. They left their books and held mass meetings and paraded on the streets. They pressed the Nanking government to adopt a strong policy against the Japanese invasion and volunteered their services either as soldiers in the case of boys and as nurses in the case of girls in an army to fight for China's existence. They seized the trains and took free rides to Nanking in protest of the weak-kneed policy vis-a-vis the Japanese invasion. They even went so far as to raid the foreign office of the Nanking government and inflict bodily attacks on the person of Dr. C. T. Wang, the then foreign minister. At one time the feeling of the students went to such a height that the high officials had to keep their movements in secrecy and play a hide-and-seek game with the students.

But when the cannon were roaring at Shanghai, did these patriotic students fight side by side with the brave soldiers of the Nineteenth Route Army? On the contrary, their enthusiasm and spirit seemed to be dampened all of a sudden by the Japanese guns. As if by the touch of a magic wand, the ferocious tigers were transformed into the lame lambs. Not only were they sensible enough not to venture their blood and soul against the Japanese guns, but they even absented themselves from participating in the works of relieving the war victims. Since then not one murmur has been heard from the students, who have confined their activities to either achieving academic honors, or winning atheletic competitions, or flirting with their "college queens."

Did the students in Peiping and Tientsin, the hotbeds of students' agitations, display more bravery and fortitude than their brothers in the South? As soon as the news of the Japanese bombardment of Shanhaikwan at the beginning of this year reached Peiping and Tientsin, the students there were so panic-stricken that they, instead of going to the front to fight the Japanese, led all the other people in evacuating. Many of the colleges, because of the lack of attendance, had to suspend their classes altogether. Commenting on this deplorable state of affairs, one newspaper advocated the total suspension of the government supported schools so that some money can be saved to support the fighters on the war front.

We, of course, do not expect that our students should take arms to fight the Japanese, when we have maintained an army of more than one million soldiers. But what disappoints us the most is the fact that they should show themselves so timorous and beat their escape before even the women and children. They had pressed the government to declare war against the Japanese and volunteered their service as vanguards of the Chinese army; but before the Japanese had made their appearance, they hastily evacuated themselves with their bag and baggage. Can they justify themselves by this as the hope of China?

The Timorous Students

With the lapse of time, the students now realize that the salvation of China does not lie in the public meetings, demonstrations, and slogans, which are only a temporary show and will not last long among the populace. But instead of applying themselves diligently to their studies and preparing themselves to be the leaders of China in future, many of them have seemed to forget the national crisis altogether and indulged themselves in pleasure-seeking by frequenting dance halls and cinema houses. On Saturdays and Sundays, the local dance halls and cinema houses have been as usual packed to overflowing, and most of the patrons are young boys and girls of the schools. In view of such a situation, one can not help believing that many of our students are nothing but pseudo-patriots.

Have they already forget their national crisis? If not, how can they lead such a care-free life? Why should they not spend their leisure time in military training so that in future they can fulfill their long wish either to recover the lost territories and defend their own Fatherland? Why should they not devote their Saturdays and Sundays to making lecture tours in the neighborhood villages so as to let the unfortunate and ignorant villagers get some faint ideas relative to the misfortunes which have befallen their country? Why should they not improve their outlooks on world affairs by reading some current literature besides their text books? And why should they squander their money in frequenting dance halls and cinema houses—which they can use for a noble purpose by contributing to the fund for the relief of the war-victims?

The students, being the leaders of China in future, should they forget the national distress by pretending to bury themselves among their books? While they should spend their leisure time in developing their mind and body to be useful citizens to serve their country in future, they should not squander their time and money in seeking pleasures at this time of national crisis. Let the politicians play their politics and the business men carry on their business as usual, but the students should not be so carefree as to place their personal pleasure above the national welfare. While preparing themselves to be the future leaders at school, they should not in the meantime forget their duty of saving their country.

Shanghai, May 15, 1933.

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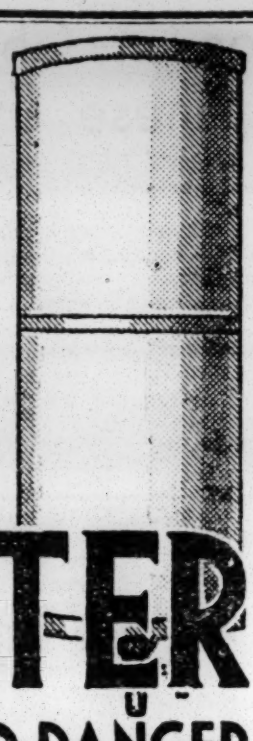

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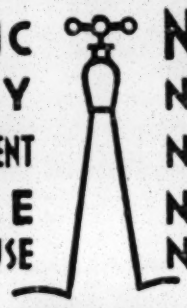

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Recognition of Soviet Russia by U. S. A. Not Yet in Sight

Recent advices from Washington indicated that there was no immediate prospect of the United States recognizing the Soviets, as the Soviets had not as yet given any indication of their intention to adjust or consider the pre-Soviet debts owing to American firms. It is said that the Roosevelt Administration has little fear of any increase in Russian propaganda following recognition, if it comes. A mutual agreement to refrain from interference in internal affairs would be sufficient.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at a mass meeting of the American Legion April 18 strongly urged that no change be made at this juncture in the policy of non-recognition of the Soviet regime that has been maintained by the United States government since the Russian revolution. Adjustment of $768,583,000 worth of old Czarist and Kerensky government debts to the United States and its people, which were repudiated by the Soviets when they came into power in 1917, is one of the issues outstanding between the Soviets and the United States.

Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state who originally stated the American attitude in refusing to recognize Soviet Russia, said in New York May 2 that nothing had happened since then to justify a change in policy. "Our refusal was predicated upon the fact that Russia was an enemy state," he said.

Will Durant, philosopher and writer, in a recent address at the Civic Auditorium in New York said, "The United States should recognize Russia so that each may learn from the other—the Soviets a little more liberty from America, and Americans a little more control from them." Durant predicted that neither capitalism nor communism will triumph over one another, but that within fifty years they will merge into a new system that will contain the most desirable features of each.

General Liu Chen-nien Taken Into Custody at Hangchow

General Liu Chien-nien, who was last year stationed at Chefoo where he was involved in an embroglio with General Han Fu-chu, and more lately in command at Hangchow of the 21st Division of the Chinese Army, was detained end of last week at Hangchow, on orders from General Chiang Kai-shek, following a mutiny among his troops. His troops have been disarmed.

General Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, who took General Liu into custody, in a report on the incident stated that the lack of discipline among General Liu's troop has been due largely to the fact that he has made it his sole business to extort money and enrich himself at the expense, not only of the people but also of his own troops. Thus, while his troops have been short of provisions, he himself had always kept deposits of several tens of thousands of dollars.

The Existing Situation in China as Seen Through Japanese Eyes

(By the Review's Tokyo Correspondent)
(Translations from various Japanese publications)

KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, formerly Foreign Minister under Premier Inukai, who returned to Tokyo on April 28 from one month's trip to China, stated his impressions in the following way, "After staying in Shanghai for about a week I made a busy trip to Tientsin, Peiping, Dairen, Hsinking and to Mukden. Having spent over nine years in China I met with cordial reception at all places, and I enjoyed the travel very much. The first impression I received in Shanghai was that anti-Japanism was much in the air. Though the agitation seemed to me not so very deeply rooted, I regretted that the vogue would not die out soon. Vestige of the warfare had been removed to some extent, but still sufficient remained for any visitors to visualize the hard fight.

"Unlike Shanghai which is permeated with oppressive air the spring of Peiping is quiet and balmy. To me Peiping is the second native place. When I arrived at the old Capital of China toward the evening I felt as if I had returned home. Peiping is indeed a lovable place to live in. This is why there are Peiping clubs in all corners of the world. Once we had an abode in Peiping never could we free ourselves from the impression we received. I lived there three years as Councillor and six years and a half as Minister. The enthusiastic welcome accorded me by the compatriot residents there made me feel as if I had been returning to my village as the village headman. When, at the reception banquet held in my honor by those with whom I had shared pains and anxiety at the almost incessant outbreak of civil strifes, I delivered a speech, I could not but feel my voice almost suppressed with emotion. In Peiping I found perfect tranquility maintained and market quite brisk.

"On arriving in Manchuria I was glad to see new enterprises started vigorously. Compared with the dormant atmophere in China the marked activities in Manchuria pleased me very much. At Hsinking twice I saw Pu Yi, who was attending business in better health than in his Peiping and Tientsin days.

"In the Foreign Office circle opinions were different as to my trip to China, but during my trip I saw responsible persons in China personally to exchange views and I am confident that the visit to China this time has contributed something to the cause of the Government and people."

China's Anti-Japanism and Her Suppression of Communists

(Tokyo Asahi, Editorial—April 27)

Can the recent declaration made in the name of Chiang Kai-shek directing attention of the people more to the suppression of communists then to assuming strong resistance against Japan, be interpreted as a sign of his having realized his mistake in holding a strong attitude against Japan? Is it not because he was compelled to put up a signal of danger at the growing influence of the communist army that he ordered to remove the signboard of strong resistance against Japan despite his being placed in a position to do the opposite? The communist Government has been gathering strength at Kiang-si, proving a great menace to the Nanking Government and Kuomintang. That the communists have been increasing in influence with remarkable speed is not only due to their positive attitude of aggression but also to the disputes within the Nanking Government, deplorable situation lying between the north and south influences and that random practice of anti-Japanese policy; all these contributed much toward offering a chance for amassing power by the communist party. Chiang Kai-shek's working like Trojan in combating reds for the fifth time may be understood as an evidence of his having realized this situation. The direct cause for his expedition this time may be the attempt by the communist army to capture Nanchang, but even if he succeeds in safeguarding Nanchang it is a question whether his future efforts in the direction of Red suppression will prove a success judging by his past records. In China communism may encroach into a agrarian community and spread its influence in villages and mountainous regions, but in towns where anti-communistic atmosphere prevails and Nanking Government's influence predominates many difficulties may be experienced in conducting successful Red propaganda. Granting that temporary occupation of towns by the Red army is possible, it would be a repetition of the incidents of Canton and Changsha. Subjugation of communists is difficult, but at the same time their extending influence into towns in the Yangtse Valley is no less difficult. From such reasoning we conclude that the warring parties will continue being pitched against each other reserving the issue of the warfare to some future time; this unavoidable circumstance has compelled the General to wash his hands of assuming a strong attitude against Japan.

Where then does China's strong front go? While at the battle from along the Great Wall area the Chinese side has received such a vital blow that it will be unable to rise again, in North China the convocation of a military conference at Peiping bespeaks a helpless situation existing in the district. What draws our serious attention is China's probable attempt at using the influence of Britain and America in bringing about armistice or some other proper measures to alleviate the tense situation. Probably she is in the same frame of mind in which she succeeded in straightening up the Shanghai incident. If she really means to prefer coming to terms, why does she go to foreign assistance instead of coming to us direct open-minded? No sincerity can be found in her having recourse to such a round-about way. We feel inclined to silently watch the movement of both the Red suppression and strong resistance against Japan.

Japanese Foreign Office Not Unsympathetic to Chiang Kai-shek's Position

Osaka Mainichi, May 5.—The Foreign Office will for the time being continue to watch Nanking, though China has indirectly shown a sincere attitude in restoring normal Sino-Japanese relations. The Foreign Office is not unsympathetic toward the position of General Chiang Kai-shek, who had to ask British Minister Sir Miles Lampson to mediate in the Sino-Japanese controversy to put an end to the dispute with Nippon. The Tokyo Government is of the opinion, however, that the participation of a third party in building the foundations of the Sino-Japanese truce negotiations or the opening of direct talks contradicts the basic principle of the Sino-Japanese direct negotiations. Consequently, Japan cannot accept such offers too readily, according to the Government opinion. The appointment of Huang Fu, regarded as pro-Japanese, to the position of chief of the Peiping Administrative Council is well received, but the opening of direct Sino-Japanese talks is hopeless so long as such an anti-Japanese leader as Lo Wen-kan remains as the Foreign Minister of the Central Government. It is also impossible to open negotiations even as a local problem, for the mere reason that Huang Fu is pro-Japanese. In case the Chinese Government promises to control strictly all boycott and anti-Japanese education movement, there will be a possibility of opening the truce parley or talks regarding the establishment of a neutral zone. This attitude was reached in general by a joint conference on Wednesday afternoon of the Foreign, Army and Navy Officers.

Chaotic China and Its International Implications

(By Hiroo Sasa, Bungei Shunju, April number)

As the Jehol question served as the direct cause for Japan's withdrawal from the League membership, so the Powers' interference in the situation of North China will prove a lure to the advent of an international crisis. By this I do not mean the prompt arrival of a grave consequence but I am confident the intervention by Powers will lead to the outbreak of a war in the near future. Quite unlike the strife staged in the North Eastern Provinces of Manchuria which were regarded as a special district of Chinese territory,

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the disturbances in North China are far more international in nature in that they may bring about the shifting of the power of administration covering the whole of China. It is because the dispute between China and Japan may possibly develop into one between Japan on the one hand and Britain, America and France, especially that with Britain and America on the other.

Since the Jehol trouble came to a close the Chinese political situation began presenting a sign of an inevitable advent of a wholesale landslide. Its chaotic conditions are beyond description.

The American capitalist attempts at advancing its China policy by backing the bourgeois Kuomin Government. The untold business crisis now visiting the United States, however, makes it impossible to launch a positive maneuver in China, but in the long run she will take measures to assist Chiang's Government or the Canton authorities.

If no helping hand is lent either by Britain or France in place of America or in the event of belated arrival of American aid, Chiang's Government may collapse earlier than is generally anticipated. If such be the case the Canton Government would rise up to take over the rein of government supported by Britain, America, and others. But, it is not likely that these two countries will attempt at destroying the foothold of Chiang's political power, for by so doing they would lose the foothold of their own China policy. This is why it is not improbable that Britain and America will take an attitude of openly having recourse to defensive measures. In this case Chiang's Government, though feeble, would not so easily meet a sad end but would tenaciously stick to its strong resistance against Japan's North China policy.

Thus, the Chinese political situation is not without a certain amount of possibility of Chiang's remaining long in power, and even if it ceases to exist the Canton Government will make its appearance in the political centre. The Chungkuo Soviet will in the meantime accumulate strength among factories, schools and agrarians' community.

Seeing that our chief Geneva delegate, Mr. Matsuoka's earnest insistence on the prevention of communist movement in China was little successful in drawing international attention, we find such a measure promises no success for some time to come. This is because the influence of the Chungkuo Soviet has been confined to remote mountainous districts outside the reach of the influence of Chiang's Government and of Powers interested. Consequently it is far more important for them to use their endeavors toward competition with Japan in acquiring more spheres of influence and larger markets. Under the circumstances Japan must be prepared to endure for sometime the frictions between Kuomin Government, Britain, America and herself.

Japan Will Debase Herself by Proposing Direct Negotiation

(By Tadao Matsumoto Gaiko Jiho, May)

Japan with her indomitable insistence has recognized Manchukuo and subsequently cut off the yoke of the League. This established, unswerving policy of the nation should by all means be upheld against all obstacles. We cannot but feel inclined to entertain misgivings as to the firmness of this stick-to-itive attitude of the country when we are brought face to face with her loud cries for the formation of an Asiatic League, promoting Sino-Japanese amity and the Sino-Japanese direct negotiation.

If China keeps herself aloof the much-talked-of Asiatic league may be deprived of much of its raison d'etre if not altogether meaningless. To induce China to participate in the scheme, the readjustment of the existing Sino-Japanees relations is a prerequisite. The most important question that constitutes the basic cause for dispute between the two nations is the Manchurian issue. Since Japan is firmly determined not to deviate an inch from her established Manchurian policy, there is no other way to the realization of the proposed league than persuading China to recognize the new State as it is. It is only when China revises her old attitude and approaches us with sincerity that the question of the formation of such a league can be taken up. To raise cries for such a league unfounded on reality when the other party is sticking fast to its anti-Japanism and even vociferously demonstrating the execution of the severance of relations with Japan, is tantamount to disclosing on purpose the weak-kneed attitude of the country.

Sino-Japanese amity.—It is nonsensical that Japan looks forward to creating amity with China when so she is obstinately sticking to non-recognition principle and even attempting the recovery of her lost territory. Japan's attitude ought to be such that even though China approaches with Sino-Japanese amity she rejects the overtures so long as China hesitates to recognize Manchukuo. How could we uphold the dignity of the country and manifest the strong will of the nation by forcing Sino-Japanese friendship upon the Chinese who hoist the banner of a persistent strong front against us and who are resorting unrestrainedly to boycotting Japanese goods? Repulsive and nauseous voices for Sino-Japanese amity should be refrained from at least for the present.

Sino-Japanese direct negotiation. The most enigmatic is the Sino-Japanese direct negotiation. This is the overture Japan made prior to the independence of Manchukuo, but since the independence was declared and Japan recognized it there is no need for her approacing China regarding Manchurian questions at this late hour; questions concerning Manchukuo should be solved between the new state and Japan. The question whether or not China extends recognition to Manchukuo is not what concerns us but is an affair to be dealt with between China and Manchukuo. Under such circumstances Japan's taking up the question of the direct negotiations will prove detrimental to her national prestige. What has Japan got in mind for discussion at the negotiation as far as the Manchurian question goes? If she really intends to open negotiations she must first of all decide on the items to be smoothed up between the two countries for otherwise she would be inviting contempt from the other party.

Downfall of Northern Military Cliques

(By Hitoshi Onishi, Central Review, May)

The downfall of Chang Hsueh-liang was predestined; what was destined to come has at last come. With the occupation of Jehol by the enemy's forces his fate was sealed as a matter of course. Quick as lightning the hands of Chiang Kai-shek were stretched to the north following Chang's downfall and grasped the whole northern districts by enforcing his clear-cut tactics.

Those military leaders in the north who secretly took delight in the collapse of Chang's influence were Gens. Feng, Yen, and Tuan's cliques, and Chihli and Shantung factions and numberless politicians. Their rejoicing was but momentary, for before the echoes of their cheers had died away the magic hands of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek were stretched out. His action was so quick that all the generals were taken aback and could do nothing but watch the movements of the hands stretched under their very noses. Their helplessness due to exhaustion through being constantly engaged in civil strifes and inability to form a united front due to professed strong resistance against Japan could not but allow the general to do as he pleased.

Thus north China has been temporarily brought under control by Chiang Kai-shek and his clique. Seen from inside affairs this new situation in North China will persist for some time to come. Utter helplessness on the part of Gens. Feng, Yen and Tuan has made possible Chiang's bringing pressure upon them amidst complicated situations in North China. It is presumed that Chiang Kai-shek and his party will set about building up a stronger foothold in North China. The welfare of North China hangs more on her relations with Japan and Manchukuo than on the domestic situation of relations between Gen. Chiang and Gens. Feng, Yen, Tuan and other generals.

It appears that no substantial change in the established influence of Gen. Chiang in North China may be made for some time; his attitude toward the Japan Manchukuo forces will play the most important role.

The communist party has been amassing influence and its predominant power is now being felt by the Kuomintang as is evidenced by the fifth punitive expedition started by Gen. Chiang with his astoundingly big forces. Considering the communist party's being confined to remote districts, the actual strength of the party is decidedly inferior to that of Kuomintang, but judging from the rapidity with which the Red army has gathered strength the time may come in no remote future when the communist party will rise up predominant. Its growing influence can never be made light of.

The heavy weight brought to bear upon the Government by the communist party and Sino-Japanese dispute made possible the reunion of Gens. Chiang and Wang. We do not know whether their cooperation is an expression of true sincerity on both sides, but it is nevertheless a fact that this fusion was unavoidable under the existing foreign and domestic situations of the country. The alleged schedule for bringing into existence a new domocratic Government by liquidating the Kuomingtang's established policy does not surprise us in the least, even if the Kuomintang does really mean it. To the Kuomintang and Kuomin Government, which have made such a swift advance from the First Military Government Stage to the Third Military Government Stage and then to the Third Constitutional Reign, it is not in the least unnatural that they now plan the fourth and the last jump to the formation of a new democratic Government by dissolving the Kuomintang itself. China herself of all nations of the world must be aware that her present situation has not reached the stage where at a jump she may bring herself to the last stage of Sun's thesis.

The latest news from China, however, discloses powerful rise of Canton and Sinan factions and forecasts possible outbreak of an incident somewhere in Honan.

Whither will head the ship of the Nanking Government which is closely beset by northern and southern military factions, communists and Japan? It is indeed a question where the new course laid up by the combined brains of Chiang and Wang lead to. Whither will go the all powerful Chiang who is now brandishing swords of despotism to all directions, North China, Sinan, communists and Japan?

Inevitable Revolution in China Requires Our Preparedness

(By Isao Nagano, Gaiko Jiho, May)

The most outstanding feature in Chinese political upheavals is demonstrated as being the anti-Chinese movement conducted by military factions such as Peiyang military clique and the Sinan faction. We look upon these civil strifes as nothing more than a lion, tiger, leopard, and wolf biting at each other. In fact they have left nothing unencroached and what is now left for them is to pounce upon each other with their claws ground sharp. It matters little which of these wild animals emerges victorious; where the tiger finishes up the leopard or vice versa is of little consequence. Taking no notice of such petty movement of civil strifes an all-devouring tide of the age is now approaching the coast of China. The kaleidoscopic change of the movement of military cliques and political parties is utterly helpless for checking or shifting the swollen tide of revolution now appearing on the horizon. This fact should never be lost sight of.

In spite of having been placed in such a precarious situation she resorted to an unwise policy of challenging Japan end eventually led her to stand up resolutely. Furthermore, she purposely aggravated the situation until there was no way out of the entanglement. This glaring mis-step will undoubtedly prove a vital wound and cause a wholesale collapse of the existing rival influence paving the way to an inevitable revolution. If our punitive campaign contributes something towards expediting the downfall of military cliques and political factions which have so mercilessly poisoned the State of China and her people, it would prove matchless fortune to the nation of China. What concerns us most is that in all probability there will be created a great civil turmoil upon the arrival of the inpending tidal wave of reconstruction due to absence of rational leadership and lack of fixed plan of reconstruction; the situation will afford a unique chance for the communist party to make free display of its ferociousness.

It would be easy for Japan to annihilate the Chinese troops and likewise it would not be a matter of impossibility for her to destroy the existing political power of the country. Yet, unlike temporary shifting of powers as has been the case hitherto, an almost uncontrollable chaos would be the result. Against this possible disorder and resultant activities of the communists we must get ourselves perfectly prepared. Taking the existing situation in China and the stage on which she is now making progress into fullest recognition, a flawless plan must be worked out. Besides, as it would take long time until the whole situation is put under control, the counter-plan we draft should be one that is amply provided with standing power. It is rumored that both China and other Powers are indulging in secret expectations that Japan will eventually wash her hands of the Man-

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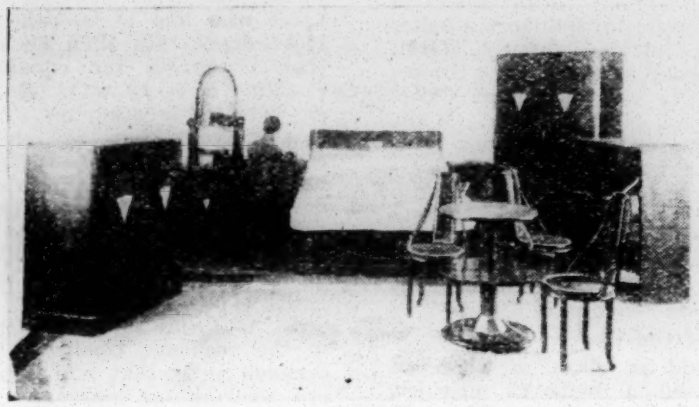

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churian enterprise or if not she would be thrown into an untold political whirlpool. A similar anticipation was entertained by China before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War and she went to war unprepared inviting the disgrace of defeat. This time, however, things are quite different from those at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, because on the point of anti-Japanese attitude the whole of China is now united, whereas the Sino-Japanese War can be said to be a war between Japan and Chihli and Manchuria—not a cent of war fund or a combatant was offered from the rest of China. This strong national sentiment of China, that is, anti-Japanism, must be well digested and recognized by us the Japanese. In reviewing the diplomatic career of our country the fact that her negative China policy has at last been chased up to an impasse where she has willy-nilly to assume a strong attitude, relinquishing her traditional passive policy, is mainly due to the disinterested attitude of the nation toward this reality in China. It is now high time for us to be conscious of the gravity of our responsibility and to resolutely stand up for the sake of the country.

How the Depreciated American Dollar Affects the Far East

American importing houses in China look forward to better business as the result of the depreciation of the American dollar, although so far, generally speaking, the improvement in the exchange rate has been offset by increased American prices. However, one effect already has been to decrease the local prices of automobiles, cigarettes and gasoline. One large American business house here reports that the drop in the U. S. dollar will mean a profit for his concern in the East for the first time in two years. So far, however, it is to be noted that there has been practically no appreciation in the price of silver stated in terms of gold. The drop in the price of U.S. dollars reckoned in Mexican dollars has been due almost entirely to the drop in the U. S. dollar compared with the actual gold standard.

In Japan, the drop in the American dollar has been generally hailed with joy. Mr. Takahashi, Japanese Finance Minister, in a recent statement said Japan welcomed the statement that United States bonds will not be redeemed in gold. The Japanese Government and a number of Japanese power corporations stand to make a clear profit of some $60,000,000 if the American dollar holds to its present level, it was said in the Finance Ministry at Tokyo May 12.

The Japanese Government, according to a Japanese Finance Ministry statement, interprets the Roosevelt decision as reciprocal and, since the United States cannot and will not redeem in gold, Japan will not be expected to redeem her dollar bonds in gold. The Japanese intend to pay accruing interest in "lawful American currency." When the bonds mature, Japan will be able to redeem the issues floated in the United States with the same currency and at a tremendous saving.

China to Improve Tea Culture and Marketing

Measures for promotion of the export of Chinese tea were discussed at a meeting of representatives of the China Tea Merchants' Guild called by the Bureau of International Trade of the Ministry of Industry May 12. Among the improvements decided on was to provide a thicker and richer brew of tea to suit the taste of British consumers. Efforts will also be made to reduce the cost of production in order to enable Chinese tea to compete with Indian, Ceylon and Japanese tea. Samples of Chinese tea are to be sent to the various Chinese Consulates abroad, particularly in Great Britain, America and Soviet Russia, in order that extensive publicity and advertising may be carried out in said countries.

The local Tea Merchants' Guild in a petition submitted to the Ministry of Industry suggests that the Ministry of Finance be requested to make arrangements with banking circles or to designate a banking group to advance funds for the financing of Chinese tea transactions with Russia.

Espionage Alleged Against Japanese Fishers

Thomas Reid, Liberal member of New Westminster, of the Canadian Parliament during a discussion on the fisheries estimates in the Canadian House of Commons recently, charged Japanese naval officers with posing as fishermen, obtaining employment on fishing vessels in British Columbia and actually devoting themselves to activities in familiarising themselves with Canada's Pacific coast.

Some Urgent Needs of Present China

BY DAISY YOUNG

WITH the occupation of Manchuria and Jehol by Japanese militarists and extension of their military operations to Dolonor, Communist disturbances in Central China, Mohammedan revolts in Sinkiang, allegedly inspired by British-Indian intrigue through Tibet, coupled with the reported developments of Sino-Franco complications in Yunnan, nobody can deny that China is facing the most critical period of its history. While we blame the imperialist nations for their intrigues, atrocities and encroachment upon our territories, it is justifiable, if not absolutely necessary, for us to take into consideration the old but true saying that a nation must have abused itself first before it could be abused by others and to review the events and politics which have happened in this country since the establishment of the Republic in 1911.

Disappearance of Old Order

In the Ching dynasty should an official of whatever rank be found to have accepted a bribe or misruled the people, he must be subject to severe penalties. It is still vivid in my memory that the father of a neighbor of mine was compelled to end his own life by suicide so as to avert the trial of the court when he was reported to have accepted a bribe in a case during his office as a hsien magistrate in Shensi. As they deemed it a great disgrace to their family, his offspring tried to ascribe his death to some cause or other, whenever this question was mentioned to them. Unfortunately, conditions have greatly changed for the worse since the formation of the Republic. This is, however, not due to the change of form of Government but due to the corruption and selfishness of the degenerate officials at the helm of the state and the feudal militarists dominating the various provinces. Previous to the revolution, no official of whatever rank could amass by any means a fortune which ran into seven figures. It was not infrequent that the offspring of an official must subsist on the financial assistance of their relatives or friends as soon as their father was out of official life. It is profoundly regretful that such has not been the case subsequent to the revolution. During the past two decades official life in this country has been regarded by the greedy officials and ignorant militarists as the sole avenue to self-enrichment. It is certain that one will become a wealthy man, if not a millionaire or a multi-millionaire, when he has held a remunerative post. Consequently, many parvenues have sprang up like mushrooms since the establishment of the Republic, producing a tendency to scramble for power by all despicable means and resulting in the impoverishment of the poor and helpless masses.

Nepotism and Favoritism

In the Ching dynasty entrance to official life was subject to examinations, and promotion was based on services and merit. A high official had to pass a long career of satisfactory, if not commendable services. However, the situation has changed during the last decade. It is possible for any one to obtain a high post, irrespective of his previous standing and qualifications, so long as he has a strong backing behind him. He will be immune from actual punishment if he is impeached on account of being guilty of accepting bribes or practising abuses. After he goes out of office either voluntarily or otherwise, he will deposit his ill-gotten wealth with foreign banks in China or elsewhere so as not to be confiscated and remove his residence to a foreign concession or to a foreign country, if his financial conditions permit, where he is free from molestation and enjoys his subsequent life with his concubines and children, paying little attention to the future of his country and the welfare of his brethern.

Extravagant Life

In the Ching dynasty the mode of life of the officials was restricted, beyond which due penalties would be meted out to the offenders. No doubt, this restriction was made in order to prevent officials from leading an extravagant life. Unhappily, with the formation of the Republic such necessary restriction was abolished. All officials are at liberty to lead whatever extravagant life they please. It is their aim to enrich themselves and enjoy world happiness by entering political life. After assumption of office, his aspirations are a motor-car, a magnificent mansion in a foreign concession or a villa in an alien country, if possible, and a harem of concubines.

Soft Sex Should Also Be Responsible

All social observers would agree with me that during the past few years the soft sex, particularly those who like to be called "modernists," have become more degenerate than their corrupt brethern. Despite their clamoring for equality, they lower their social standing in every way. Not through the proper channel of industrious studying and attentive management of family affairs, but through the despicable and wasteful adornment of their body like a prostitute, they try to win the love and affection of their husbands. They despise the breeding of children and management of family affairs and what they care for is not the future of their husbands, children or country, but social engagements and attendance of cinema theatres and dancing halls. They change their dresses even every day in order to fulfill their ambition without paying any heed to the economic condition of their husbands. It is a common sight that some "modern girls" in this capital are wearing an overcoat of flimsy material when the temperature is recorded at over 70° F. What is the use of this expensive overcoat? Is it to protect the body from cold or warmth? Simply because it is dictated by the unmerciful Dame of Fashion, regardless of the entailment of a large expenditure on the purse of their toiling husbands.

Simple and Self-denying Leaders Needed

There is no denying the fact that in order to put up an effective resistance against Japanese invasion and to carry out a successful suppression of the red menace a large army of modern equipment is absolutely necessary. However, nothing praticably beneficial can be accomplished without unselfish, honest, farsighted, simple, self-denying and exemplary leaders at the helm of the state. It must be admitted that corruption, nepotism, favoritism and malfeasance prevail on a large scale in the Chinese officialdom of to-day. Nothing can wipe out such evils if there are no leaders who can be exemplary to their subordinates and are really serving the country in the interests of the people. As I have stated in my previous article entitled "War or Surrender?" published in the *Review* for April 8, 1933, what China needs is simple and self-denying Gandhis. It is highly advisable for our leaders to have abodes in huts and live on vegetable diet so as to give an example to their subordinates.

Materialization of Reward and Punishment

It is ridiculous to mention that while many officials have been impeached, no officers involved grave cases have ever been punished. An old Chinese saying that nobody is seen to come down-stairs despite repeated sounding of the floor is applicable to this case. What is more strange is that instead of being duly punished those who are alleged to have committed abuses of serious nature are still holding high posts, to the utter disappointment of the people. In the absence of reward to meritorious officials and severe punishment to those who are found guilty of corruption, there would be no improvement in politics. It is hopeless to check the tide of graft on the part of public servants. Then the poor and helpless masses would remain oppressed even if we can drive the Japanese militarists out of Jehol and Manchuria.

Thrift versus Extravagance

Extravagance in life begets greediness. It is impossible to expect an official to be honest without accepting bribery while he leads a life beyond his income. Honesty can be maintained only by means of thrift in life. It would be conducive for the Government to promulgate laws restricting the mode of life of public servants. It would be certain that such laws would be put into effect only if all the leaders who hold the rudder of the state ship can be self-denying in their daily life.

Awakening of the Soft Sex

The soft sex would play an important part in the salvation of China from annexation to Japan or partition by the powers. It is they who guide the conduct of their husbands. It is they who bring up the survivors of China. It is only by their thrift in life that their

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Opening of Summer Term	Monday, June 26, 1933
End of Summer Term	Friday, July 28, 1933
Opening of Autumn Term	Monday, October 2, 1933
End of Autumn Term	Friday, December 15, 1933
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husbands can be honest. The essence of life is not adornment of body, but tidiness and cleanliness in body and soul. True equality lies in the attainment of knowledge and capability of productiveness. Be an exemplary mother instead of a society girl! Spend more time with your children than in social engagements, cinema theatres and dancing halls. Contribute your savings to the national salvation fund instead of utilizing them in purchasing foreign expensive clothing! The oppression of Japanese militarists is unbearable if we become their colonial subjects like Koreans. Think of the persecution of the Jews in Germany by the Nazis! Think of our overseas Chinese now residing in the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China and British Malaya!

Tsinanfu, May 6, 1933.

"Japan Advertiser" Awarded U. of M. Journalism Medal of Honor

Formal presentation to the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo, of the Honor Medal awarded by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri took place in Columbia, Missouri, May 5, at the annual Journalism Week banquet. In presenting the medal, Dr. Walter S. Williams, president of the University, said the medal was given "for exemplifying the highest type of American journalism in a foreign country, for excellence in its informational and editorial content, which has won a position of prestige and influence unsurpassed by any other foreign language newspaper in the Far East.

U. S. Naval Survey Ship Finds Deep Spot in Ocean Near Bonin Islands

The United States ship *Ramapo* May 1 reported the discovery of a new ocean depth of 33,006 feet, at a point 30 degrees, 43 minutes north latitude and 142 degrees, 28 minutes east longitude. This spot is not far off the Izu islands of Japan.

A Japanese navy office spokesman said the *Ramapo* has been charting the ocean's bottom by means of the use of a sonic depth-finder. The spokesman, remarking that the point referred to was situated about midway between the Bonin Islands and Hachijo Island, said: "If the survey conducted by the American naval survey ship was done so purposely in the vicinity of Japanese waters, it will undoubtedly become a grave question. But if the depth became known to the survey by chance, while they were happening to use a sonic depth-finder, then there is no question about it."

U. S. Court Holds Yangtsze Rapids S. S. Co. Not Liable

Holding that shipping concerns are free of liability for cargoes confiscated by Chinese authorities under a show of armed force, Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China gave his decision against the Meh Teh and Company in their suit against the Yangtsze Rapids Steamship Company for non-delivery of 1798 cases of oil, which were seized by Chinese tax authorities at Ichang on February 28, 1929. It was disclosed that the American Consular and naval authorities declined to use force to prevent seizure by the Chinese authorities. The Court held that the law does not require a common carrier to maintain armed forces to resist recognized authorities claiming authority when such claim is backed by a show of force.

Narcotic Drugs Convention Comes Into Force July 9 Next

The number of ratifications or accessions to the Convention for the Limitation of Manufacture and the Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13, 1931, reached 28 on April 10. This Convention, therefore, in conformity with Article 30, will come into force 90 days after April 10, 1933, namely on July 9, 1933. The thirty countries which ratified or acceded by April 11, are the following:—Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Poland, Dominican Republic, Roumania, Spain, Soudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and The United States.

Japan, it will be noted, is not among the signatories.

Mr. Stimson's Self-Appraisal

BY P. C. KUO (郭斌佳)

(Reprinted from the China Critic)

IN a world of widespread chaos it is encouraging to read a recent article in *Foreign Affairs*, written by Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of State of the United States, reviewing the bases of American foreign policy in the past four years. Mr. Stimson raises a clear and dignified voice in reaffirming those precepts which he had embraced as working principles of American diplomacy while he was in charge of the State Department. His brief sketch adds nothing new to our knowledge but it has a spiritual import in its very conciseness and precision, and imparts a fresh assurance to all advocates of world peace.

A strong moral earnestness pervades the whole system of Mr. Stimson's thinking and planning. Those who had vigilantly protested against the tendency toward international co-operation and the Far Eastern policy under the Hoover administration are now reminded that the Secretary of State approached these matters from a much loftier plane, unaffected by cowardice or parochialism. Mr. Stimson tells us that from the day President Hoover was inaugurated the Administration labored for world peace and stabilization for the simple reason that war is a threat to civilization. In their opinion, the increasing industrial and mechanical developments have made close interdependence of nations inevitable, but the needed co-opration has been constantly hampered by the maintenance of national armies and navies. The destructive force of huge armaments bears so heavily on the nerves and sinews of mankind that it is just inconsistent with normal life. As Mr. Stimson scanned the political horizon of the world when he entered office, no other consideration carried greater weight in his mind than the folly of urging a policy which might help increase the danger of war between nations. It is thus that he threw the whole weight of his office into the furtherance of the post-war movement for better international organization. "We believed," he tells us, "that the revulsion against war, developed during and after that great struggle and exemplified by the expression that it was 'a war to end war,' was so definite that it should not be permitted to become merely transitory, as has been the case after former wars, but that there was a real chance to make it a vehicle for a permanent, beneficial change in world organization against war." To the building of world peace machinery Mr. Stimson decided to give the wholehearted support of the United States.

London Naval Treaty

The first success of Mr. Stimson's policy was the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. It is true that the Treaty failed to pacify the animosities between France and Italy or to terminate the use of submarines. But the principle of parity between Great Britain and the United States underlying the limitation of capital ships at the Washington Conference was now extended to all other classes of ships. In other words, the wound which wrecked the Geneva Conference of 1927 was now healed with eminent success. The patient negotiations leading to the successful conclusion of the Treaty should be a patent example of the possibilities of developing international goodwill and co-operation, provided that there is an earnest desire to stabilize world politics on the part of the respective nations. The Hoover administration may well be proud of having effected the "cordial working co-operation" with Great Britain, for when all has been said and done, the London Naval Conference of 1930 was a respectable triumph in the campaign for disarmament.

Mr. Stimson characterizes the London Conference as the first category of the administration's efforts at world stabilization. But of more permanent significance is the second category, namely, his efforts to further international peace machinery. Mr. Stimson's attitude toward international peace movement has two interrelated aspects. In the first place, he regarded the Pact of Paris as the fountain of "a living force of law in the world." Secondly, he believed that the United States should not deny the League of Nations her requisite share of co-operation.

Perhaps nowhere does the moral strength of Mr. Stimson's personality find a better expression than in his appreciation and amplification of the spirit of the Pact of Paris. He reminds us that the Pact, signed in 1928 under the Coolidge administration, was a historic event of the utmost importance, wherein practically all nations of the world entered into a covenant to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and agreed to settle all international disputes by pacific means. When President Hoover came into office, the document was still waiting for ratification, and skeptics were legion. However, he assures us, "Mr. Hoover and his administration took an entirely different view from these skeptics. From the beginning they recognized that in this Pact lay the basis of a system of organic law into the development of which the United States could throw its whole weight and strength...." Mr. Stimson further describes how the American government endeavored to make the Pact "a living force of law in the world." It must thus be clear that the support given to the Pact by the Hoover administration was a measure of courage dictated by conscience and moral conviction rather than mere political expediency.

Tangling Alliances

Then, the mooted question of avoiding entangling alliances is answered by Mr. Stimson in a most trenchant manner. Mr. Stimson rightly perceives that the political and economic ties between nations at the present time are such that the civilization of the world is an organic whole. This means that any conflict in any part of the world would surely lead to dislocations in commerce and industry of other parts of the world. If a major conflict should occur in Europe or Asia, the United States might have no initial responsibility, but the reverberations of the war are bound to affect her people sooner or later. It is because the United States is so intimately connected with the rest of the world that she cannot for a single moment waive the responsibilities and obligations entailed by this close relationship. Instead she should avail herself of every opportunity to promote international peace and stabilization.

Therefore, Mr. Stimson's attitude toward the traditional American resentment of entangling alliances is one of approval coupled with an insistence on the performance of legitimate co-operation. With real candor, Mr. Stimson tells his countrymen that due to the agitation of certain die-hard elements who cling to obsolete practice, the American public has assumed a frigid attitude toward all problems of an international character. He does not blame an intelligent abstention from the affairs of other nations. He admits that the Hoover administration had full sympathy with it. But he points out that much of the so-called public opinion in America is based on a self-contained prejudice inherited from an epoch of world's history too far removed from our own. If the spirit should be allowed to grow, it would lead to virtual isolation of the United States rather than disentanglement, for the worshippers of old are simply distrustful of their neighbors rather than willing to be aloof. It is this latter quality of the American people which prevented many recent efforts for world peace from achieving their deserved success. For this reason the Hoover administration took particular caution against being choked by this unwholesome sentiment on the part of the American people, and endeavored to cooperate with other nations in every individual instance to prevent any possible danger to the peace of the world. Mr. Stimson takes pride in that the administration under President Hoover invoked the Pact of Paris during the Sino-Russian conflict of 1929; that it held conferences with the powers represented at the League of Nations in Geneva on the subject of the Sino-Japanese crisis (which led to the creation of the Lytton Commission); that it dispatched the famous notes of January 7, 1932, to China and Japan; and that it marshalled public opinion to prevent hostilities between Peru and Colombia in regard to Leticia.

Stimson's Consistency

This makes it clear that Mr. Stimson differs from many other statesmen at least in that parochialism is a relic of the past for him. And this is characteristic of his Far Eastern policy no less than his attitude toward world politics in general. Mr. Stimson in his articles seems to have singled out the Far Eastern question for special mention. A perusal of his statements shows that in spite of all recent developments which have been pills of disillusion to many, he has not altered his beliefs as laid down in his erstwhile notes and com-

uniques. It is fit to remember that it is Mr. Stimson who sent the historic notes to China and Japan which declared that the United States cannot recognize any situation which might impair her treaty rights, nor can she recognize any fruits of aggression made in violation of the Pact of Paris. In the midst of bomb shells around Shanghai we read Mr. Stimson's ringing letter to Senator Borah, wherein he stressed the multilateral and interdependent character of the Washington Treaties of 1922, which means that the United States gracefully conceded many of its rights to other powers simply on condition that the correlated self-denying ordinances should be carefully observed and with the single purpose to secure international understanding and equilibrium. As events in Manchuria developed further, Mr. Stimson reiterated the need of maintenance of the Pact of Paris, and assured the League of Nations of the co-operation and support of the United States. In short, the Far Eastern question, Mr. Stimson waived every other consideration to make a vigorous stand in defence of the sanctity of international traties and to reaffirm the traditional American policy for Open Door in China and China's territorial and administrative integrity.

A Man with Insight and Wisdom

As this policy of Mr. Stimson has elicited considerable criticism, it is significant to find him reassuring us now as to the efficacy of his principles. There is at least one man whose insight and wisdom transcend the immediate present and who refuses to be carried away by false persuasions. Mr. Stimson has been accused of being fitful and dramatic, the assumption being that he took too little heed of the responsibilities which his commitments imposed upon the United States. But in the article under consideration Mr. Stimson says: "To those who are skeptical of the effectiveness of this course, it may be helpful to recall that the spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office, when announcing on May 11, 1932, the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Shanghai, attributed (according to an *Associated Press* despatch from Tokyo) this decision to the desire of the Japanese Government to conform to world opinion and to end world-wide odium which has fallen upon Japan. It may be contended that this conclusion of the Shanghai incident cannot be regarded as presaging ultimately an analogous ending to developments in Manchuria. I believe that such a contention fails to take full account of the moral consciousness of a thoughtful nation which has in the past contributed in generous measure to the support of the peace movement."

Mr. Stimson believes that in its foreign policy the Hoover administration accomplished three things, namely, the establishment of the policy of consultation with other governments, the reversal of the former practice of working at cross purposes with the League of Nations, and the mobilization of effective public opinion. The development of an enlightened society of nations must be a slow, evolving process. As in every other stage of world's history, so in the present it takes the most luminous minds to toss against a dark sea and to abide in their quest for a more advanced state of human civilization. This is what has been the case of Mr. Stimson. The ex-Secretary's travail throughout the past four years has rendered a great service to world stabilization. But his moral leadership is even more inspiring.

Peking Syndicate and Chung Yuan Working Towards a Merger

The Peking Syndicate and the Chinese Chung Yuan Corporation have lately been negotiating for amalgamation. The proposed agreement has been submitted to the Honan provincial government for transmission to the Executive Yuan, and will come into effect as soon as the Chinese Government gives its approval. The Peking Syndicate, a British concern, owns the Chiaotso mines, while the Chung Yuan Corporation, a Chinese organisation, also has a number of mines in Honan. Negotiations between the two companies for a merger have been in progress for more than half a year. In the meantime a joint sales agency has been established.

A Chinese telegram from Kaifeng May 13 stated that a hitch has occurred in the negotiations beween the Peking Syndicate and the Chung Yuen Corporation for a merger. It is now stated that the British company is insisting on the deletion of the entire section of Article 13. The character of this article is not mentioned in the Chinese message.

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Germany Holds Key to Arms Conference

The situation in Germany continues to be the key to pending European politics. The fate of the Disarmament Conference, it is agreed on all sides, depends on what Germany, under the dictatorship of Herr Hitler, will demand. Germany, according to a statement made by Herr Hitler before the Reichstag, May 17, will maintain three main principles, namely that there must be actual disarmament by other states, there must be a recognition of Germany's claim to equality, and world security must be established. The discussions at Geneva were postponed until May 18 as a result of Herr Nadolny, Germany's delegate, suddenly departing for Berlin.

M. Herriot in a Parisian financial newspaper May 13, giving details of some of his talks with President Roosevelt, said he thinks he made it clear that Germany would soon demand a fleet, thereby throwing the London and Washington agreements into the melting pot.

A recent Geneva telegram stated that the Berlin Government is greatly surprised by the uproar produced by the statement made in a Leipzig illustrated newspaper by Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, that Germany intends to re-arm if the Disarmament Conference fails. Surprise has also been caused by the hostile reception accorded the German proposals. Baron von Neurath, among other things, said, "We shall be forced to complete our armament whatever be the general limitation or reduction of armaments within the framework of the British disarmament plan, supposing there is such disarmament."

The announcement that the Reichstag had been summoned to meet May 17 created intense interest in German political circles, as it was realized that, should the Conference collapse, Germany may be confronted with the grave decision as to whether she should declare the military stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles null and void "in view of the refusal of other nations to disarm."

Economics and Militarism

President Roosevelt and Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank who is representing the German Government in the conversations with President Roosevelt, issued a joint manifesto at Washington May 13 saying that the World Economic Conference cannot achieve success "unless, with economic disarmament, there is also military disarmament."

Arthur Henderson (Britain), Chairman of the Disarmament Conference has been making strenuous efforts to bridge the gap between the British and German points of view. Mr. Henderson at a recent session (according to *Reuter*) lectured the Commission earnestly on the need of achieving results by June 12, the date set for the World Economic Conference. He said, "We must get behind President Roosevelt, Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot."

The German Reichswehr

The question of whether the armies in Europe shall be standardized or whether the German Reichswehr shall continue, led to a serious deadlock in the procedure of the Disarmament Conference May 8. General von Blomberg, German Minister of Defence, in a statement made May 8, declared that the German delegation at Geneva had no intention of causing unnecessary difficulties, but the British disarmament proposals were creating extraordinary difficulties for Germany. It was impossible, he said, to change immediately from the present long-term to a short-term military service as provided by Ramsay MacDonald's plan.

General von Blomberg, the Minister of the Reichswehr, complained that attempts are being made to impose on the Reich the French system of conscription while the Versailles Treaty had imposed on Germany the British military system.

A defiant reply to the recent speech by Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Lords, was made May 14, by Herr von Papen, former German Chancellor and now Vice-Chancellor under Herr Hitler, during a joint demonstration of Nazis and Steel Helmet representatives at Muenster. He said a ring had been formed around Germany which, to a large degree, resembled the political encircling of Germany in 1914 and which was intended to create not only the military but also the moral isolation of Germany. Herr von Papen said that it would be childish and unworthy of Germany to close her eyes in the face of such a danger as that which was threatening her national existence.

Hitler Envoy Meets Hostile Reception in England

Dr. Rosenberg, Hitler's special envoy to England, was accorded a hostile reception last week, and has in the meantime returned to Germany. Demonstrations against him took place. A wreath he deposited at the Cenotaph was thrown into the Thames by Captain Sears, a veteran of the Great War, while several members of the House of Commons asked the Home Secretary why he had allowed the Nazi envoy to enter the country.

The German papers have taken strong exception at the attempts made at Geneva to isolate the Reich. The press is particularly indignant at the insinuation of certain British papers that Germany wishes to "wreck" the MacDonald Plan.

The Social Democratic members of the Austrian Parliament and the Federal Council Club at Vienna May 12 decided to eliminate from the party program the demand for the fusion of Austria with Germany, known under the name of "Anschluss."

The printing staff at the Ullstein Publishing Company, the largest of its kind on the Continent, struck work May 12 as a protest against the presence of "anti-Nazi and anti-Government elements."

The British journalist, Geoffrey Fraser, who had been imprisoned since April 4, was released in Berlin May 13, and informed that he must leave Germany within a specified period.

Germany to Ignore Gold Clause

The recent decision of the United States not to pay interest on Liberty Bonds held abroad in gold has been followed by Germany, whose Minister of Finance has informed the Bank for International Settlements that his country proposes to ignore the gold clause of the Young Loan when paying future instalments.

Chinese Delegation Calls at German Consulate to Protest Against Disorders in Germany

A delegation of the China League for Civil Rights, headed by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, and including Lu Sin, a prominent Chinese writer, Yang Chien of the Academia Sinica, Dr. Lin Yu-tang, writer and critic, Harold Issacs, editor of the *China Forum*, and several others, visited the Shanghai German Consulate-General May 13 to protest against the "terror" instituted in Germany by Adolf Hitler and his Fascist party.

The delegation was received by Herr Behrend, the acting consul-general, who received the delegation's written protest and promised to send it on to the German minister in Peiping. The written protest was supplemented orally and with clippings from the German, American and local press relating to the "many acts of brutal terrorism committed against workers, intellectuals, Jews and liberals of every political shade."

Similar Names But Different Thoughts

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

I beg to disclaim the authorship of a letter which was published in the January 7, 1933, issue of *The China Weekly Review* page 274 and signed by a certain Oey Kang Liu, which is similar to my name.

My sole desire in publishing this letter is to make known to the reading public that I am in no way connected with the said letter.

OEY KANG LIM.

Shanghai, May 16, 1933.

NOTE:—The letter refered to in Mr. Oey's communication appeared in *The Review* on Jan. 7, page 274. It was written by a man of somewhat similar name who resides in Hongkong. The letter referred to various restrictions against Chinese in the Netherlands Indies. The writer of the above letter is an accountant in the Shanghai office of the British Cigarette Company, 6 Foochow Road.

Judah Ezra Arrested in U. S. A. on Narcotic Charge

Judah Ezra, formerly of Shanghai, was held by the Federal narcotics squad in San Francisco, May 15, charged with being the Pacific Coast agent of an international smuggling organization. Treasury agents also arrested Leong Chung. Both men, according to the authorities, had morphine in their possession when arrested. Neither Ezra nor Leong deal directly with drug addicts, it was said, but worked through an organization of distributors.

Planes for China to Be Built in Esthonia

Esthonian press reports reveal that Herr Raba, an engineer connected with German airplane works, is expected shortly to arrive at Tallinn where he will make all necessary preparations for organization of building military airplanes for China. An order for thirty machines has, according to the same information, been placed by Chinese Government with the said company and, as it could not be executed in Germany because of the prohibitory stipulations on this subject of the Versailles Treaty, they had chosen Esthonia owing to the availability of necessary premises there and moderate cost of labor.

Airdrome to Be Constructed at Nantungchow

The Ministry of Communications announced May 11 that the construction of an airdrome at Nantungchow, Kiangsu, will be started shortly in order to ensure the safety of southbound airplanes from Peiping in the event of their being forced to land between Haichow and the Yangtze River owing to bad weather.

A landing field is being constructed at Nantungchow by the Ministry of Communications for use by commercial planes flying between Shanghai and Peiping.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation is planning the establishment of an air service between Canton and Sian, capital of Shensi, which will link with the Shanghai-Hankow line at Hankow and the Shanghai-Tihua line at Sian. Test flights on the new line are expected to be made during this month.

It was decided at a joint meeting of the party, political and military authorities held at Kaifeng April 28, that two more airplanes should be bought for the Central Government. These are in addition to three planes contributed to the Central Government last year by the same group.

A three-day subscription drive was conducted by the Boy Scouts in Shanghai commencing May 12 for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of airplanes for the Chinese Government. The scouts solicited contributions at every street corner in Shanghai except the northern end of North Szechuen Road, the residential quarter of the Japanese. As a result of the drive $14,000 was raised in Shanghai. The fund was handed over to the China Aviation League for custody.

Shanghai-Canton Service to Be Started Later

Li Chin-tsun, general manager of the Eurasia Aviation Company, who recently returned from a test flight to Canton from Shanghai, said in an interview that his flight to the southern city was a success, but a regular passenger service between Shanghai and Canton could not be inaugurated immediately because landing fields along the line are not sufficient to meet requirements. Other reports stated that the Shanghai-Canton air service will be formally inaugurated on June 1st.

An official expression of condolence has been tendered by the Ministry of Communications to the family of the late Herr Schmidt. German Director of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, through Li Chin-tsun, general manager of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, and a former colleague of the deceased aviator.

Ten-Year Plan for Development of Japanese Aviation

A ten year plan for Japan's aviation is the latest plan evolved by the Japanese Ministry of Communications for the development of aeronautic communication in the Island Empire. According to this plan, the whole country will becovered by a closely woven aerial traffic net by the end of the tenth year.

Proposed British Air Service to Shanghai

The question of extending the projected British air service to Singapore on to Shanghai is under consideration in England. Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, stated in the House of Commons May 10 that such a possibility had been brought nearer by the announcement regarding the service from Karachi to Singapore as a preliminary to an England-Australia air service.

Japanese to Establish Air Line in Shanghai

According to information from Japanese sources, the Japanese Air Transportation Company with the aid of a Japanese Government subsidy is contemplating the establishment of three long tistance air-routes linking Shanghai with Dairen, Fukuoka, in Japan, and Formosa. The new air lines will established ostensibly for commercial aviation, but the Chinese fear they really intended for future military use.

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Moscow's Mistaken Move

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

JAPAN, through its puppet Manchukuo has demanded from Russia the return of the rolloing-stock belonging to Chinese Eastern Railway and has presented an ultimatum to the Soviet Government threatening that the Manchukuo government would take "drastic actions" if such rolling-stock is not returned on May 12. Thus, we see the situation in the Far East is made more critical; and the Sino-Japanese crisis has now developed into a Sino-Japanese-Russian crisis.

Reasons for Japanese Actions

There seem to be three reasons why Tokyo has decided to take up this matter in such a drastic manner with Moscow at this time. First: Manchukuo has already been created by Japan and it is a good chance for Japan to "utilize" Manchukuo to do something for Japan. Japan wants to "wrest" something from Russia, but at the same time she wants to avoid a direct conflict with Russia as far as possible. By using Manchukuo as its instrumentality, Japan can avoid a direct conflict with Russia, but at the same time may get something from Russia just as well.

Secondly, it is because the present international situation is rather favorable for Japan to take such an action. Due to the arrest and imprisonment of some British engineers in Russia, the Anglo-Russian friendly relations are somewhat impaired, the former having declared an embargo against Russian goods—the latter also declaring its readiness to reply by retaliatory acts. When Anglo-Russian relations are not friendly talks between the "Almighty-Dollar" and Moscow over the restoration of diplomatic relations are necessarily delayed. There are many international problems which the American Government wants to solve, but the solutions of these problems would not be possible without the help and cooperation of Great Britain. So long as Anglo-Russian relations are not friendly, Washington would hesitate to talk with Moscow, fearing to incur the displeasure of Great Britain. Being fully aware of the international situation, Japan considers it likely to open negotiations with Russia over the C.E.R. problem, and through its puppet, Japan actually presented demands to Moscow. Japan knows well that Russia would prefer to yield to any demands rather than to break off with any power. So on one hand, Japan utilizes Manchukuo to come out to open negotiations with Russia and orders its puppet to stand firm in insisting on fulfillment of its demands, yet on the other, the Japanese soldiers are ready on the Manchurian border, not with the purpose of fighting Russia, but merely to frighten the "timid" Bear to quickly yield to Manchukuo's demands.

At one time, Moscow assumed a very dignified attitude in ignoring the ultimatum from Manchukuo, in refusing to return the rolling stock; and in claiming the ownership over the Railway. But suddenly there is a change of the Moscow attitude. According to reports the Moscow Government has formally proposed the sale of its share in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo as a means of solving the present dispute between Soviet Russia and Manchukuo.

Only a Suicidal Action!

For what reason Moscow has taken the initiative and has made a proposal, whereas such a proposal should naturally first come from the Japanese side, we, the Chinese, can not understand. Such an action, to us, is a suicidal action and a "betrayal" of her good neighbor—China—at this most critical moment!

Instead of sending an economic expert to the World Economic Conference, or the Finance Minister, Japan appointed an old-hand diplomat in the person of Baron Ishii, who confesses himself that he knows nothing of economics but is only a diplomat. Japan further makes it clear that in attending the Conference, Japan's aim is not so much to discuss and to work together with the other powers in solving the economic problems facing the world today, but rather to revise the "Lansing-Ishii Agreement" with America with regard to "Japan's special interests in Manchuria." At one time it was reported that France and Japan had some secret understanding about the Far Eastern situation, and at the other, it was reported that Tokyo is doing its utmost to revise the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with Great Britain. In other words, the Island Empire has gone amok and has returned to the days just preceding the World War when secret diplomacy and alliance were the orders of the day.

In taking all these "diplomatic actions," Japan aims to inflict a heavy blow on and isolate, both Russia and China, making both of them unable to oppose the Japanese aggression, thus giving her a free hand in Manchuria. Russia certainly understands all these Japanese intrigues against both China and herself.

If the Russians would further care to compare the histories of the relations between China and Russia on one hand and between Russia and Japan on the other, they would notice one very marked difference.

The history of Sino-Russo-relations may be properly characterised as one of confidence, peace and friendliness, marred only occasionally by abuse and misunderstandings; both countries were equally guilty. The history of Russo-Japanese relations, however, was born in suspicion, rivalry, conflict and warfare.

The Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905 carried a great loss to Russian prestige and put an end to all Russian hopes of finding a sea-port free of ice in the Far East or, to be more definite, in the Gulf of Pechili, but gives Japan an important and recognized status on the mainland of Asia, and makes Japan automatically become a prominent factor in the Manchurian problem. Further the Peace Treaty sanctions her protectorate over Korea, preparing the way for the complete annexation of the latter in 1910, and facilitates Japan's gradual expansion to Inner Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan has now entrenched herself on the mainland of Asia solidly enough to make it difficult to dislodge her from the unique position and has become a paramount factor in Manchuria's politics and economics.

The Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway has become a serious competitor of the Chinese-Russian jointly owned Chinese Eastern Railway, diverting freight from it, and Dairen, (former Dalny), ice free all year round, becomes not only a rival to Vladivostok, frozen three to four months in the year, but a serious menace to the latter's economic development. Though through a series of treaties, contracted by Russia and Japan between 1905 and 1916, some adjustments were made and a *modus operandi* created, these were delayed for a long time, due to the World War, the Revolution in Russia and other new developments.

Japanese Intervention in Russian Internal Affairs

So soon as the Bolsheviks had overthrown the Czar's regime, official Japan at once displayed her animosity towards the new order. In consideration of her geographical proximity and her fear of radical propaganda in her territory, Japan was among the first, if not actually the first, of the powers to suggest curbing the menace by interference in Russia's internal affairs. Aside from the persistent cry of the military party for intervention, many Japanese merchants also joined in presenting the demands, partly because they looked avidly on the Russian Far East as a possible dumping ground for surplus goods; and partly because they expected to acquire there all sorts of bargains; and partly, because the business men of larger calibre already had their eyes on important mining and lumber concessions.

During the sojourn of the Japanese in Siberia a number of separate episodes caused the Russians to suspect that their former enemies were in sympathy with anything that might serve to create more confusion and to promote demoralization. The active cooperation of the "invaders" with the infamous "atamans," who pillaged and murdered indiscriminately, made many Russian believe that the real aim of the Japanese was nothing less than the destruction of Russia, and there seems little doubt that certain influential Japanese officials did indeed actively promote at that time the idea of severing Siberia from the rest of Russia.

Although bound by an understanding with America stipulating equality in the number of troops participating in the intervention, Japan violated the agreement and dispatched to Siberia about ten times as many soldiers as did the United States, and, though declaring now and again her willingness to withdraw, she actually delayed evacuation until a threat of blockade came from Washington. Even after this she continued to occupy, though with small forces, Nikolaievsk on the Amur, where a massacre of Japanese residents took place (provoked by the acts of Japanese military officials) and the Northern or Russian half of the island of Sakhalin. It was not until pressure was applied by the united powers gathered at the Washington Conference that Japan agreed to a complete evacuation of Russian territory. This, to the bitter disappointment of the jingoists of Tokyo, took place during 1922, Japan retaining only a part of Sakhalin as security for the settlement of her claim for the massacre at Nikolaievsk.

Such is a historical sketch of the Russo-Japanese relations since the end of the 20th century. Japan's conception is that the existence of the one power in the Far East is conditioned upon the weakness of the other power. So Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria before Russia could complete the Industrial plans and China could effect her national unification. The present action taken by Moscow in selling its share in the C. E.R. to Manchukuo is only to accelerate the early completion of Japanese aggression in Manchuria. Is it not a suicidal action?

A Betrayal of China!

Such action taken by Moscow is not only a suicidal action to Russia herself, it is also a betrayal of her neighbor and a complete destruction of all friendship between China and Russia.

During these trying hours, China has placed much faith in some of the powers and the League of Nations trusting that they would eventually do something to uphold justice and international agreements which have been trampled under foot by Japan. The Chinese know well that such powers like America, Russia, etc., are sure to play an important part in the Far Eastern situation. It is the conviction of the Chinese that the question before the world today is: Whether these powers would do their duty to maintain peace or to let the situation drift into another world catastrophe? If these powers chose to maintain peace, they could do it. If a combination of three powers—Russia, Germany, and France—was sufficient to ask Japan to return Liaotung Peninsula to China after her victory over China in 1895, any combination of power today is equally sufficient to induce Japan to return Manchuria to China.

It is often argued that due to the internal and economic problems as well as due to the general depression facing every country today, no power is willing to take any step towards this direction. To us, this is the poorest argument. The world can never solve any of its problems unless world peace is first maintained. But world peace could never be maintained unless peace in the Far East is first maintained. So long as the Japanese aggression in China is not restrained and ended by some international action, the situation in the Far East would go from bad to worse. So if the present World Economic Conference does not take up the Far Eastern problems and solve them, the Conference is bound to be a failure.

As a matter of fact, under legal as well as moral obligations, all powers in the world today should act and make some real contribution to the world civilzation by taking steps to maintain world peace and peace in the Far East, for the present Japanese aggression in Manchuria is not only a gross violation of international justice and treaties, but also is a great humiliation to the civilized world as a whole.

What Moscow Should Do

In the present dispute over the C.E.R., what the Chinese hope from Russia is that Russia will stand firm and dignified throughout the whole negotiation in telling Tokyo and Changchun that the Railway is a joint enterprise of the Chinese and Russian Governments and that the rolling-stock is the joint property of these parties and can not be handed over to any third party. Moscow should also tell Tokyo and Changchun that Russia may not enter into any agreement with any party or parties to jeopardize the rights and interests of the Chinese, pointing out that as Russia had abrogated all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded between the former Tsarist Government and any third party or parties affecting the sovereign rights and interests in China, Russia could not now depart from her promise and policy. By such action, Russia would make it clear that she stands for justice and is always mindful of her words. Such an answer will have a good result, in that it will discourage and frighten the aggressor to some extent. At present, Japan certainly could not use force to enforce its demands and what is called by an ultimatum is only a matter of form, largely for "face saving." Japan certainly would not press further for the return of the rolling-stock, for Japan knows well that should Japan press Russia too hard, it would have the very effect of causing a combination between China and Russia to oppose Japan jointly, which is quite possible, in view of the fact that the diplomatic relations between China and Russia have already been restored, but which is very "undesirable" to Japan! So Moscow need not be frightened by the threatening words from Japan and Manchukuo. To stand for righteousness and to prove her true friendliness to China is what Russia should do to-day!

Nanking, March 15, 1933.

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Dr. Kan Chia-hou Discusses Eugene Chen's Visit to Tokyo

(An Editorial in the Japan Chronicle, Kobe, on May 6)

MUCH attention was attracted some time ago by a book published in England in which a number of well-known writers sketched the probable course of subsequent history if certain comparatively trifling events—mainly matters of chance—had or had not happened. Countless "key" events might be cited. For instance, what would have happened had Dr. Sun Yet-sen recovered from his illness in 1925 and regained his vigor? And what would have happened had the bomb that killed Marshal Chang Tso-lin in 1928 been a "dud" or had hit the wrong carriage? It may be that such happenings would not have deflected history from its predestined course, yet one cannot help wondering. There are cases too where one does not know exactly what happened, yet feels that something very different was among the possibilities. For instance, there was the visit of Eugene Chen to Japan in the early summer of 1931. An account of what happened on that occasion has been given by Dr. Kan Chia-hou, who accompanied Mr. Chen on his journey. Officially it was a mere holiday trip; but the visitor had interviews with Baron Shidehara and some understanding was apparently come to. A version was published later in Japan to the effect that Mr. Chen sought to settle the Manchurian dispute on the lines of Japan affirming once more the doctrine that Manchuria was an integral part of China, satisfied with which decision the Chinese Government would hand over the policing of Manchuria to Japan and would demilitarise the whole region. It sounded a hopeful scheme, though one doubted whether the Nanking (or Canton) Government would dare to do such a thing. Yet there was this to be said for it, that, whatever inroads into Chinese sovereignty would inevitably have resulted, some condition preferable to a formal separation would have ensued. Perhaps it is not surpising that Dr. Kan should have refrained from disclosing this large offer—supposing it to have been made. His version of the negotiations, indeed, envisages a plan of settlement which is hardly credible. He tells us of the proposed reaffirmation of Chinese sovereignty, and of the Chinese undertaking to respect Japan's economic interests, concerning which a mixed commission was to investigate and make proposals. He declares also that Japan was prepared to withdraw her objections to "parallel" lines, arrangements for through services and rate adjustments being substituted, so as to eliminate mischievous competition. Dr. Kan also says that a non-aggression pact was agreed to in principle, this being proposed for the express purpose of preventing the course of events which was feared. When he says, "By including this in the agreement, we had clearly in mind the aggressive schemes of the Japanese military," it is not quite clear what he means by "we." Did it include the Japanese statesmen, or only the Chinese? In any case, there was a non-aggression pact that both Governments had already signed—the Kellogg Pact, not to speak of the Covenant of the League of Nations. If these were ineffective, was there any expectation that a special pact between the two countries would be effective? It might be, because we are told now that the other pacts did not foresee the special relations that existed, or would develop, between Japan and China, while a special treaty could not be subject to disregard on such grounds.

Baron Shidehara's Reply

Dr. Kan does not mention Baron Shidehara's very correct reply to these proposals. It was reported in the story about Mr. Chen offering to place Manchuria under Japanese police supervision that Baron Shidehara replied to him that, if he were able to make these proposals at any time in the capacity of Foreign Minister, the Japanese Foreign Minister would be very glad to consider them favorably. What Baron Shidehara himself said at a later date tends to confirm this. He stated that there were hopes of the Canton group succeeding to power or co-operating with the Nanking group, and in that case there would be a Chinese Government with whom a settlement would be comparatively easy: he made it quite clear, in fact, that so far as he was concerned, Mr. Chen had proved agreeable to deal with. Now, just as it seemed somewhat difficult to believe that Mr. Chen could dare to give away quite as much as the story from Japanese sources stated, so too it seemed unlikely that Baron Shidehara would be quite so ready to give China everything she wanted as Dr. Kan says. Perhaps something between these two extremes, or a combination of these two stories, would express the truth of the affair. Dr. Kan makes the interesting addition to previous versions, that Mr. Inukai was interviewed, as he was likely to be the next Premier (he was, as it turned out), and the Seiyukai President expressed his concurrence with the attitude of Baron Shidehara towards the Chinese proposals. Dr. Kan's statement that Mr. Chen hurried back in order to come to the best possible agreement with the Nanking Government is in accordance with all known facts. The two groups, of Nanking and Canton, actually did coalesce, but, as Dr. Kan points out, the "outbreak" had intervened, and the combination was too late for any useful purpose. It subsequently broke up, though without acquiring such a pronounced separation as before. If Dr. Kan's description of the communications with Mr. Inukai is not true, there is an engaging circumstantiality about it which qualifies its author to rank with Defoe as an artist in verisimilitude.

"Little Good to Sign Treaties"

No less interesting than the account of the interviews with Shidehara and Inukai is the account given of the conversations with the Chief of the General Staff (General Kanaya) and the head of the Intelligence Department. These high authorities gave the Chinese visitors to understand that they doubted whether it was any good to make negotiations and to sign treaties. "They showed intense hatred for Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and did not attempt to conceal their contempt for the political parties in Japan. What they said forecast all that happened later—the invasion of Manchuria and the organisation of a government in Japan which serves only as a mouthpiece for the Japanese military." Such a statement might be made from after knowledge. We have had ample evidence since the "outbreak" of the intense hatred felt for the Marshal by the Japanese army; but if this part of Dr. Kan's statement were contradicted, there is nothing in it to show very convincingly that this was the impression that Mr. Chen and Dr. Kan gathered at the time. Dr. Kan acknowledges China's weakness in the events that followed. That there was a storm brewing over Manchuria long before the "outbreak" there was no doubt. Generals and journalists alike prophesied it: but the Canton and Nanking factions were unable to agree to co-operate until the opportunity for doing so had passed. Perhaps our question should take the form: What would have happened if Eugene Chen and Chiang Kai-shek had been able to agree as soon as Chen returned to China? From what Dr. Kan says of the attitude of the military men—and we know that Baron Shidehara more than once protested to General Minami about his utterances—such an agreement might have had no effect whatever except upon unimportant details of history. Perhaps some day we may have Baron Shidehara's own account of what happened at the famous conversations with Eugene Chen.

Japanese Buy Huge Quantities of Scrap Iron in the United States

Japanese steel mills have of late been purchasing huge quantities of scrap iron in the United States. Discarded freight cars and motor cars have been shipped to Japan by the thousands in recent months. M. S. Kaplan, a scrap iron dealer in Chicago, recently stated that his company in the past six years has purchased sixty thousand worn-out freight cars and sixteen thousand since January 1 this year, mostly for Japan. He said that it is more economical to buy scrap iron for Japanese open hearth furnaces than to obtain new iron from Manchuria.

What Use---the Moral Victory

BY C. KAYE WYE.

(European Correspondent of the Chekiai Agency.)

CHINA'S moral victory is unequivocal and complete Her case against Japan the aggressor before the world court, in the form of the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, was well presented by her diplomats and fairly considered by the jury. The verdict of guilty against the accused has since been delivered.

In the absence of a world police force and a world prison, the League of Nations has apparently done all that is within its power up to the present moment to assist the aggrieved party in an unequalled but determined struggle. Taking advantage of the Easter holidays, the Advisory Committee of the Special Assembly has, at least temporarily, left the events in the Far East to develop in their own course. Meanwhile, the Japanese, after having sworn in the name of their religion that they would not cross the Great Wall, are marching from one city to another south of Shanhaikwan.

The latest report is that the important port of Chinwangtao has fallen into Japanese hands.

The Jehol debacle has brought upon the heads of the Chinese generals universal condemnation and derision from China's friends and foes alike. The beginning of this Hopei debacle has already made an extremely unfavorable impression abroad. It is now freely predicted here that Japan would walk over Tientsin and Peiping.

To even the vanquished, admiration is still due, but to those who vanish without a struggle, the western code of bravery awards nothing but the medal of dishonor.

We cannot blame the European papers for their growing contempt of the Chinese generals and their fleeing armies. So far as I can judge from afar, this contempt is obviously shared by Chinese patriots.

Of course, there are people—many of them—in Europe who understand quite well that the Chinese armies have not got the ghost of a chance against the war-machine of Japan. Nevertheless, they, in common with the Chinese people, hoped for a better showing than what actually happened in Jehol and what is actually happening now in the Shanhaikwan-Chinwangtao sector. If all the Chinese armies can fight like the 19th Route Army, we are certain of positive and effective action from the League machinery in due course. If, on the other hand, we continue to retreat for one reason or another, what can the Advisory Committee do? Whatever measures that might be designed, after careful and necessarily slow consideration, to stave off further Japanese aggression would become inapplicable when adopted, owing to the rapidity of the developments in the Far East.

China, and not the League, can reduce that rapidity.

China, and not the League, can stall the advancing Japanese invaders.

China, and not the League, can harrass the Japanese in Manchuria and Jehol and prevent them from consolidating their ill-gotten gains.

The prevailing opinion is that the League can help those who also help themselves against the aggressor.

China has already received the moral and juridical verdict from the League.

The League has sacrificed Japan in order to uphold its principles and to vindicate China. It will go even further—to Article XVI perhaps. But there must be justification. There must be evidence that China is relying just as much on herself as on the League for salvation.

The moral victory at Geneva must be regarded as the beginning of our supreme struggle against those who aspire to become our conquerors. It must be taken as a means to our end—to rid our country of the invaders. It is not an end in itself.

Geneva, April 10, 1933.

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For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Superintendent of Transportation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, tickets are only sold to Shanhaikwan where the Peping-Liaoning Railway crosses the Great Wall. The Chinese Government Railways assume no responsibility for transportation or safety of passengers beyond Shanhaikwan.

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The Mission of the Central Military Academy

BY K. KAISER WANG (王可襄)

"I think of my past failures as a series of dreams—not sufficiently important to discourage me. From now on I am laying the foundation of a new Revolution upon what I have learned from the past in creating a real Revolutionary Army."—From Dr. Sun Yat-sen's address.

The Central Military Academy is the direct descendant of the former Whampoa Military Academy, now situated at Nanking, Capital of China. The Whampoa institute is commonly known as "The Whampoa," because it was established in the Whampoa Island in Canton in 1924. The Central Military Academy is now under the control of the National Military Training Department and intends to establish a high standard of infantry, artillery, pioneer and commissariat courses for the creation of a National Defence Army.

Owing to the national crisis, there is no definite standard for the cadet entrance. Generally, the requirements of a cadet are that he must be graduated from a Senior Middle School between the age of 18—22 and must pass a competitive entrance examination. Physically, the applicant must be at least 165 to 185 centimetre tall, of sound body and free from any infectious disease and immoral character. Before admission, each should take an oath to be loyal to his country and agree to serve in the national army. After graduation and six months field training in succession, each cadet may be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the regular army. The basis of the military training at the Academy is discipline and the cadets are taught absolute and unquestionable obedience.

K. Kaiser Wang
(Artillery Cadet, 1933)

Since 1924, the course of the Academy has varied from one year to eighteen months. During the Revolutionary war, it was reduced for a short while to four months in order to meet the need of emergency. In the time of the Northern Punitive Expedition, thousands of cadets were let to leave the Academy with little knowledge in military training, so that they had to return for studying a long course of three years, which is known as the "Higher Class."

The training is from the simplest duty of a soldier to the command of a small combat unit in case of simulated war condition. Practically, such a training is aimed to make every one to have a chance in taking leadership. On the whole the system of the training is aimed to have the proportional development in body, mind, and character. Largely the physical training consists of football, basketball, cross-country running, marathon, swimming, boxing, wrestling, rifles and gun shooting, track and polo.

The cadets are organized in twelve companies forming an infantry regiment. The staff of the Academy consists of a Commandant-Chief-Instructor, a Political Training Director, in each department of educational items a Major who closely resembles a German Berater, a company commander for each company, company assistant for each platoon, officers of the Army Educational Corps, and a number of civilian instructors. The latter are responsible for instruction in non-military subjects, namely, Dr. Sunyatsenism, political science, economics, international law, and social sciences as well as natural sciences and languages—English, Russian, Dutch, Japanese, French, etc. The military subjects are conduct of war, strategy, tactics, organization—illustrated from military history—, map reading, surveying, drawing, ordnance, gunnery, hygiene, military art, military law, drill, riding and physical training. Tactics is more stressed than any other subject.

All cadets should take the same technical course which is rigorously required. At the end of the course the cadets are recommended to fill the existing vacancies in various branches of the Army service. The more efficient ones are given the preference of better positions and may have the chance to go abroad for further studies, an annual examination being held by the National Military Training Department for selecting a number of cadets to study abroad.

Ordinarily, the cadets are recommended by the various divisions of the revolutionary army, but occasionally a number of the common students are permitted to enter the Academy. Since 1929, a number of students from the Three Eastern Provinces have been trained at the Academy and from time to time, a few specially selected Mongolian, Tibetan, Korean students and Overseas Chinese youths from South Seas are permitted to attend the course of instruction. Now the course of the Academy consists of three years, one year of elementary training in all branches of the service and two years of under-officers training.

With the majestic Officers' Moral Endeavor Association standing on the side and the Purple Mountain ranges in the back, the site of the Academy is one of the most beautiful spots to be found in the country. The Greek buildings of the Academy painted blue, white, and red forms part of the natural surroundings. The big hall with the four golden characters—Intimacy,(親) Love(愛) Essence (精) Honesty(誠) is one of the largest buildings in the Capital. The statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Kuomintang and father of the Academy, stands in front of the hall. The new library, built in 1931, now contains 42,000 volumes of books and many rare manuscripts, maps. etc. In the front of the library, a monument was erected by the eighth and ninth classes of the cadets in honor of their forerunners who had sacrificed their lives during the Revolutionary War: The Northern Punitive Expedition, The Red-Bandit Supression Campaign, and the Sino-Japanese Hostility in Shanghai. Since the end of the year 1932, most of the buildings have been completed on the present site except the gymnasium and the swimming pool which are still under construction.

Our leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, once in an address said "The life of a cadet has already been dedicated to the interest of his country, that is, if he fails in his duty, he should sacrifice himself;" and he added, "Failure is the mother of success;" "Start from the bottom," and "Be not satisfied with the two years of your training in the Academy!" All these sayings are very valuable to us.

Now as our graduation is near, we are required to leave Academy immediately. We wonder what could we do to help our country and our Alma Mater. In view of the present serious national crisis, we can do no better than fulfil our duty. As we have been trained as soldiers and well armed, we should dedicate ourselves to the defense of our country and fight to the bitter end for the recovery of our lost territory. Let us remember, in this hour of national crisis, the famed saying of the Great British Admiral Nelson, that China like England, expects every one of her sons to do her duty.

B. A. T. Employees Go on Strike Once More

Protesting against a recent decision of their employers to operate only three instead of four days a week, more than a thousand of the British Cigarette Company's employees in Thorburn road, Shanghai, went on strike end last week, and the resulting disorders made it necessary for the company to request members of the Municipal Police to take up stations inside the premises. After making a demonstration the employees withdrew from the premises. The employees of the British-American Tobacco Company's New Factory at Pootung went on strike in sympathy. Here the Chinese Police also were able to induce the striking workers to leave the premises. The situation for the moment is deadlocked, and the Bureau of Social Affairs is investigating the trouble. The B.A.T. state they are not able to provide work four days a week owing to the current industrial depression.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST KIANGSI COMMUNISTS PLANNED

(*Continued from page 453*)

the National Government to appoint General Ma Chung-ying, formerly garrison commander at Hsuchow and a Mohammedan, chairman of Sinkiang in succession to General Chin.

The Kirin troops under General Li Tu are guarding the city of Ili, in Sinkiang. General Su Ping-wen's forces are guarding Tihua.

The National Mohammedan Cultural Development Association in Shanghai addressed a petition to the Government urging that an investigation committee should be organized to study the situation in Sinkiang and to map out new plans for the rehabilitation of the province.

The White Russian detachment organized by the former Sinkiang Chairman General Chin Shu-jen, has been disarmed by the Chinese troops at Tihua.

Rival War Lords Clash in Szechuen

The troops of the rival warlords in Szechuen have again begun to move, following a recent dispute over the distribution of garrison areas in Central Szechuen. A clash occurred end of last week between the troops under Generals Liu Wen-huei and Teng Hsi-hou at Chengtu as the result of a dispute between the two leaders for possession of the Szechuen capital.

According to a telegram from Chungking, May 12 General Wen-huei, Commander of the 24th Army, has issued an order for a general offensive against General Teng Hsi-hou's forces in northwestern Szechuen. Both sides are making feverish preparations for a decisive war against each other.

To avert the renewal of civil strife among the Szechuan generals, the Executive Yuan has issued identic orders to General Liu Wen-hui, Commander of the 24th Army and concurrently Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government, and General Teng Hsi-hou, Commander of the 28th Army, instructing them to return to their original garrison posts and to await orders for investigation of a dispute which has arisen between them.

Following their withdrawal from Tungkiang, the remnants of the Communists in northern Szechuen have entrenched themselves in the mountains on the Szechuen-Shensi border. They are waiting for a chance to strike back on the Szechuen forces.

Chinese telegrams from Nanking indicate that the Dalai Lama, the temporal leader of Tibet, is still at loggerheads with the Panchan Lama, the spiritual dignitary, despite recent reports that a reconcilation was about to be effected.

Real Estate Review of the Western District by Realty Investment Company

A startling change has been the complete dissppearance within a few hours of the old Race Club buildings. On Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Club, the old Jardine houses have been pulled down. The Chengtu Road Police Station has made rapid progress, and the exterior cement work appears to be completed. Further west, Medhurst Apartments are taking shape and are already towering above the neighboring houses. Opposite this, Dombey's new premises are almost completed. The big developement scheme of hundreds of shops and hongs near the Hart Road, Bubbling Well Corner, has progressed so rapidly, that it looks as though the shops will be occupied immediately. Many lots of shops and hongs are being constructed in various parts of the French Concession, and are quickly occupied. The big Butterfield and Swire residence standing in its own beautiful ground, on Route P. Legendre and Rue Charles Culty is progressing rapidly.

RECENT SALES

Tsze Pang, a small piece of surplus creek land, Mow 0. 1. 5. 6. has been sold by the Council to S. E. Shahmoon & Co., for Tls. 1,794.

A house in Rue Corneille, on Mow 1. 5. 6. 1.
Nearly 8 mow on North side of MacLeod Road.
A house in Avenue Joffre on Mow 3. 5. 3. 0.
An area of Mow 2. 8. 8. 2. on Avenue Edward VII.
Vacant Land on Great Western Road, Mow 1. 9. 0. 3. Tls. 17,000, per mow, Chinese title deed.
Mow 1. 5. 5. 2. on Route de Sieyes, Tls. 26,000.
An apartment house, 56 Great Western Road.

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(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Japan's May 15 Affair Proves Knotty Political Problem

Pending the investigation of the May 15 affair—this being the term generally used to describe the incident which occurred on May 15 last year when Premier Inukai was assassinated and other important Government officials were assaulted and as a result of which various civil, military and naval officials were taken into custody—it transpires in Tokyo that the judicial authorities and the military are divided in opinion in determining the charges against the men now held in custody. The judicial authorities say that while they do not in any way desire to interfere with the military court officials' interpretation of the nature of the crime, they uphold their opposition to the extension of the charge of insurrection to the civilian defendants. They say that they cannot deal with the defendants save as common offenders against the criminal code of the nation.

The whole matter of the investigation of this case is so bound up with the political situation that the various judicial, naval and military authorities are somewhat in a quandary as to how to proceed. The draft statement which had been prepared by the Justice Ministry for publication upon the completion of the preliminray examinations of the defendants involved inthe case did not meet the approval of the Naval authorities as regards the naval defendants.

The *Tokyo Asahi* recently pointed out that Japan to-day is faced by crises at home and abroad. "Her economic and financial situation is desperate, and the world of thought is in great perturbation. She has withdrawn from the League of Nations and is pursuing unflaggingly the policy of helping the new independent State of Manchukuo on its feet. Owing to this policy, there is no hope for a quick improvement of relations with China. Relations with America and Britain are full of difficulties also. Especially charged with dangerous possibilities are relations with Soviet Russia. Indeed, the situation confronting Japan at present is even more serious than that which prevailed at the time of the Sino-Japanese or the Russo-Japanese Wars years ago. It is absolutely wrong for political parties to indulge in party strife at this critical juncture in the history of this country," this prominent Tokyo paper said.

Resignation of Hachiro Arita

Hachiro Arita, the Japanese vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned suddenly May 15, ostensibly on the grounds of illness. Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Japanese Minister to China, who lost his leg in the bombing outrage at Hongkew park in Shanghai on April 29 last year, will succeed Mr. Arita.

Minister of Justice Warns Police Against Infringing Personal Rights

Addressing the Conference of the Chiefs of Prefectural Police in session in Tokyo last week Dr. Koyama, Minister of Justice, referred regretfully to the spread of radical ideas among primary school teachers, and directed the attention of the Prefectural Police Chiefs to the need of close investigation into this phase. However, the Minister also reminded his hearers of charges often laid against police officials of infringement of personal rights. The speaker believed that some of these charges were not entirely unfounded. If irregularities are committed by the police, it is a very serious matter. It would lead the public to hate the police and tend to engender radical ideas. The speaker hoped that the Police Chiefs will strictly warn subordinates against malpractices.

Special Police Corps in Tokyo to Be Provided With Machine Guns

Special police corps equipped with machine guns will be organized in Tokyo before October, under the joint auspices of the Home Office and the Metropolitan Police Board, to cope with possible direct action by extreme Left and Right groups, recent advices from the Island Empire stated.

Japan during 1932 and 1933 worked with a budget estimate of 128,000,000 and 144,000,000 yen respectively for the carrying out of public works so as to provide relief for the unemployed. There is a strong growing sentiment that this relief work should be continued during the coming year so as to lessen the danger of increasing social unrest.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Kiusic Kimm, educationalist and revolutionary worker; born in Korea, Jan. 29th, 1881; naturalized as a Chinese citizen at Kalgan Jan. 18th, 1918; first went to America in 1897, graduated with honors from Roanoke College, 1903 and winning a scholarship for M. A. work at Princeton University; after return to Korea in 1904, was engaged in religious and educational work; finding his work difficult after Korea's annexation by Japan, he gave up all his interests and activities in his homeland and decided to devote his life and energy in the movement for the restoration of Korea's Independence, coming away to China and living a self-exiled life since the Spring of 1913; after his arrival in China, besides becoming more directly in touch with the Korean Revolutionary workers outside of his fatherland, he was closely allied with the work of the Chinese revolutionary leaders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsin and particularly Gen. Chen Chi-mei; participated in China's Second Revolution against Yuan Shi-kai; went to Urga in 1914 with several Korean leaders in order to find there a suitable place for the training of military officers for the future Korean Independence Army; returned to Kalgan in 1916 and joined the Kalgan Office of Andersen, Meyer and Co., as manager of the Office; served as the Chief Korean Delegate to present Korea's case before the Peace Conference at Paris in 1918, which gesture caused the March 1st Uprising of passive resistence against the Japanese oppression and positive general movement for the independence of Korea; when the First Korean Provisional Government was organised in Korea, he was made its Minister for Foreign Affairs; later became Minister of Education upon its re-establishment in Shanghai China; after winding up his work in Paris, he went to the United States and helped to organize and become chairman of the Korean Commission to Europe and America with Headquarters at Washington, D. C.; represnted Korea at the Far Eastern Revolutionary Congress held in Moscow, 1922; was again in Siberia in 1923-4 at the invitation of the Soviet Authorities and the Korean revolutionaries there; has been engaged in educational work in China since then, at different times as professor of Futan University and President of Williams' College in Shanghai, professor of Chungshan University in Wuchang; has been professor of English and concnrrently English secretary at the Peiyang University in Tientsin since Jan. 1929; he is now in America as the representative of the the Sino-Korean People's League to bring about among overseas Chinese and Koreans better understanding and more active cooperation in their present joint struggle against Japanese aggression in the Far East and to present to the American public the true situation of the Far East and their bearing on world peace; a linguist and educationalist, having scholarly knowledge of English besides his mother tongue and a fluency in Chinese, Russian and French, also speaking German, Japanese and Mongolian; a gifted speaker, a brilliant writer and above all an untiring worker with a charming and magnetic personality; was conferred LL.D. degree by Roanoke College in 1923 at the 20th Union of his class.

Dr. Kiusic Kimm (Chin Chun-wen)

金仲文字晚湖

金仲文字晚湖，年五十二歲，韓國人，三十七歲時（即一九一八年正月十八日）在張家口歸化中國獲有

入籍證書，一八九七年赴美留學，畢業于樂安開學院，因成績優良得獎學金，遂升入比靈斯敦大學得碩士學位，一九〇四年遄返故國，從事宗教及教育事業，後高麗爲日吞併，環境劇變，事業發展，橫被阻碍，遂忍痛訣別故土，舉家遷華，誓以有生之年，從事恢復主國自由之運動，以與暴日周旋，自一九一三年旅華以來，時與韓國志士從事獨立運動並聯路中國革命領袖，如孫總理，黃興。陳其美諸先哲協商中韓合作運動，會袁世凱叛國，氏亦參預倒袁運動，一九一四年糾合韓國同志同赴庫倫冀擇一適當地點訓練軍人藉作組織韓國獨立軍之準備，一九一六年復返張家口任美商愼昌洋行分行經理，一九一八年巴黎和會時，氏被推爲韓國首席代表，力爭韓國獨立權，是舉實爲韓國獨立運動之先聲，及韓國第一屆臨時政府成立，氏被推爲外交部部長，韓政府遷入中國上海時，改任教育部部長，一九一九年氏二度赴美組織韓僑協會，設總部於華盛頓，被任爲會長，一九二二年，代表韓國出席遠東革命會議于莫斯科，一九二三年復往西比利亞，應韓國志士及蘇俄當局之請，同謀革命運動，自一九二四年以迄今茲，卽漫遊中國各地，從事教育事業，歷任復旦大學教授，惠靈中學校長，武昌中山大學教授，現任天津北洋大學英文教授兼英文祕書，自暴日侵陵東北，氣焰日張，氏日擊時艱，不敢自逸，遂於今春應中韓聯合會之請三度赴美，一方促進中韓旅美僑民之諒解與合作以抗暴日，一方宣白日本侵虐遠東之眞相，使美國民衆得知日人實爲世界和平之破壞者，氏爲一極忠實熱心之教育家，學識精邃，尤擅長語言學，精通中英韓三國文字，旁如德日蒙諸文字，亦復研究有素，氏長於演說善文章，爲人和藹可親，一九二三年美國樂安大學特贈氏名譽法學博士位，以示尊崇。

National Christian Council Holds Closing Meetings at Sungkiang

The second biennial meeting of the National Christian Council came to an end at Sungkiang May 11. The closing sessions were marked by the passing of much important business. The fact that Dr. Henry T. Hodkgin served the National Christian Council as secretary for seven years and did much to promote understanding of China, led the Council to pass a resolution in grateful memory of him.

The budget for the Council, as adopted, anticipates the receipt and expenditure of about $72,500, silver. With respect to the Five Year Movement, it was reported that, up to the end of March 31, 1933, $71,851.79 had been received for work in connection with that Movement, of which $51,547.67 remained in hand. Of the budget for the National Christian Council, $30,000 was expected from the Missions Building and about $10,000 from gifts in China. The largest single item outside of these was that of $27,965 silver, from mission organizations. For the ensuing biennium, Dr. R. Y. Lo was elected Chairman of the Council; Dr. D. Yi-fang and Rt. Rev. John Curtis, Vice-Chairmen; L. T. Chen, of Shanghai, treasurer; and Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, honorable secretary. At the same time the Council elected the incoming Executive Committee.

On May 7, the Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots gave an interpretation of the Oxford Groups' Movement, which was translated by Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling Woman's College, Nanking.

On May 8, reports on evangelism were made by Dr. H. H. Tsui and Rev. Ronald Rees, both secretaries of the National Christian Council. Dr. G. S. Miao made a report on religious education.

The report of the Committee on Christianizing the home was presented by Miss Li Gwan-fang, of the Christian Literature Society, and Mrs. Fisher.

The main topic up for discussion on Tuesday, May 9, was "Cooperation." Dr. Wu Ti-fang, president of Ginling Woman's College, Nanking, presided. Speeches on the present situation as regards Christian cooperation in China were given by S. C. Leung, a secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China and Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, a secretary of the National Christian Council.

Who's Who in China

(Supplement to the Standard Edition)

There will be published shortly a supplement to the standard book, "Who's Who in China," which will contain some 200 biographical sketches of Chinese men and women who have come into prominence since the Fourth Edition (1931) was issued. It also will contain revisions of some of the sketches which appeared in the Fourth Edition.

For example, the Supplement will contain the pictures and sketches of several leaders who have come into prominence as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict, such as Generals Tsai Ting-kai, Chiang Kwang-nai and Oung Chao-wan of the 19th Route Army, Chang Chih-chung of the 5th Army; Ma Chan-shan, Su Ping-wen and Li Tu of the Manchurian campaign; Sung Chih-yuan of Chahar, Han Fu-chu of Shantung, Yu Hsueh-chung of Hopei, Chu Ching-lan of the Volunteers, etc., etc., etc.

For those who possess a copy of the last, or Fourth Edition, a copy of the Supplement, is indispensable.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION ABOUT JUNE 1.

No office, home, school or public library is complete without **Who's Who in China**, containing the pictures and biographical sketches of most of China's leaders in the fields of politics, business, education and the other professions. In addition to a record of their careers, it also contains their latest addresses; matters of vital importance to those who would keep up with events in China and the Far East.

The prices, including postage, for the Supplement as well as the standard edition are as follows:

	(In China)	(Abroad)
Supplement	$ 2.50	G.$1.00
Standard Fourth Edition (1931)	10.00	4.00
Both books	11.50	4.50

Send orders with check or postal order to the undersigned,

The China Weekly Review

38, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Men and Events

Telegrams reaching China from Europe report that General Ma Chan-shan left Italy May 19 for China.

The death occurred in Tientsin May 15 of General Lu Yung-hsiang, retired army officer and one time military governor of Kiangsu.

The Tokyo Naval Office announced on May 16 various transfers of the personnel in the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party at Shanghai,

Yuan Kwei, First Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington, has been appointed Chinese delegate to the Centenary Exposition at Chicago.

Tan Yu-shan, a Buddhist enthusiast, began a "sympathy fast" in Nanking May 10 with a view to saving Mahatma Gandhi, whom he visited in India a few years ago.

The Executive Yuan at Nanking, May 9 rejected the request of Tuan Hsi-peng, Vice-Minister of Education, to be allowed to resign, and urged him to stay in office.

Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, arrived in Sianfu from Honan May 14. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, accompanied the Chairman.

Leon Friedman, executive of China Motors, Federal Inc. U. S. A., has returned to Shanghai from a holiday in Europe. He was for two months at a Swiss health resort.

Mrs. W. Harvey Clarke, 56 years of age, a veteran Southern Baptist missionary in Japan since 1899, suddenly died May 3 while on board the *Chichibu Maru* en route to San Francisco.

President Roosevelt May 12 appointed William Collins, resident of St. Louis, to be clerk of the United States Court in China succeeding James M. Howes, resident of China since 1920.

Another batch of thirty-nine Chinese arrived in Shanghai from Mexico May 10. They are generally destitute. They are being sent to their respective native districts in Kwangtung.

Masaki Inouye has been appointed manager of the Shanghai branch of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, in succession to Jukichi Watanabe, who, simultaneously, was made the manager of the Dairen branch.

Admiral Taniguchi, Special Naval Inspector, who returned to Tokyo recently from an inspection trip to the naval stations at Port Authur, Chinkai and Heijo, was received in audience by the Emperor in Tokyo May 15.

The Japanese Finance Ministry May 13 was granted Imperial sanction for the disbursement of 27,000 yen from the secondary reserve funds for the next fiscal year, to repair the cable lines between Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Huang Fu, newly-appointed chairman of the Peiping Political Reorganization Committee of the Executive Yuan, departed from Shanghai for Nanking on the night of May 13 and later proceeded to Peiping to assume his office.

The Siamese Inquiry Commission, headed by Chen Wen-tien, publisher of a Siamese language newspaper in Siam, proceeded from Shanghai to Nanking during the week. The party is expected back in Shanghai on May 20.

Major Edward M. Almond, U. S. Infantry, stationed in Manila, is in Shanghai on a month's leave of absence which he plans to spend in traveling in China and Japan. Maj. Almond is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute.

A group of thirty-one Chinese Catholics in Shanghai departed from Shanghai May 12 for Rome for an audience with the Pope. The group was given an enthusiastic send-off by the local Chinese Catholic community.

Official invitations were sent out May 12 by the Ministry of Education to 17 scholars and educational leaders to enlist their service on the newly organized editorial committee for the editing of a special series of middle and primary school textbooks.

The 18th anniversary of National Humiliation Day, which marked the acceptance by Yuan Shih-kai of the notorious Twenty-One Demans imposed by Japan in 1915 was commemorated at a memorial meeting at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking May 9.

The Chinese newspapers state that in addition to Soviet oil, Polish and Rumanian petroleum will shortly be coming into the China market as the result of recent negotiations with a Chinese oil company with a capital of several million dollars.

Dr. Esson M. Gale delivered a lecture entitled "Whence came the Chinese people, theories past and present" before the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society May 18. On May 25 at 5.30 p.m. Rev. C. W. Allan will lecture on "The Early Jesuits."

Forty 1½ ton trucks specially equipped for military service were recently delivered to the War Ministry of the National Government at Nanking by China Motors, Federal Inc. U.S.A., distributors for Dodge cars and trucks. The value of the fleet is over $100,000.

Funeral services for the late Dr. A. M. Wong, Shanghai's first woman physician, took place at St. John's Pro-Cathedral May 14. The late Dr. Wong got her medical degree at Toronto University. Interment took place in the International Cemetery in Hungjao road.

The Shensi provincial authorities last week succeeded in establishing contact with the kidnappers of A. Eliassen, a Norwegian engineer who was captured on May 8 with a Chinese engineer at a point 45 miles north of Sianfu. The bandits are making the usual extravagant demands.

Major James H. Doolittle, who as far back as 1925, established a new world high speed record for seaplanes of 245 miles per hour and who several weeks ago electrified Shanghai with his flying, addressed the American University Club Tuesday, May 16 on "Aviation" at the AstorHouse Hotel.

Peking educational circles are stated to be greatly agitated by the recent report from Nanking that the new Minister of Education, Wang Shih-chieh, has decided to order the various government universities in Peiping to suspend entrance examinations for new students this summer.

William S. Down, assistant American commercial attache, in Tokyo, died suddenly on the evening of May 1, following a heart stroke which occurred while he was taking a walk. Mr. Down was a native of New York City and formerly was an officer in the American Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

An ordinance promulgated lately by the Manchukuo Government provides for the opening of national horse racing tracks at Mukden and Harbin. The date for the execution of the ordinance will be shortly decided by the Ministry of Defence. Two meetings are to be held annually, one in the Spring and one in fall.

Denouncing a recent statement by Lord Cecil in the British Parliament, advocating an economic blockade against Japan, as a blind pacifist's view, Y. Matsuoka, who had represented Japan at the last session of the League of Nations, declared in Tokyo May 14 that a second world war would result from such sanctions.

The Central Overseas Affairs Committee has requested the Ministry of Communications to provide a steamer for transportation back to China of several thousand Chinese residents in Nagasaki, who say they can no longer tolerate the ill-treatment under the Japanese Government, and are unable to return home owing to lack of means.

Fifty-two ships previously operated by the United States Shipping Board have been purchased by Messrs. Lykes Bros. Ripley Steamship Company of New Orleans. Included among the ships are those of the American Gulf Orient Line operating from all Gulf ports in the United States to China, Japan, the Philippines and Hawaii.

Fred Pierce, American radio singer, musician, and recent master of ceremomies at the Canidrome ballroom, was taken to the Country Hospital in a serious condition as the result of an affray said to have occurred in the Arcade Bar, 11 Central Road, on the morning of May 13. He had a deep wound three inches long just over the right eye.

Chinese intellectuals, particularly those who reside in the United States and are familiar with popular American fiction, will read with mixed emotion the account of the death from heart failure of Earl Derr Biggers. The reason is that Biggers was the creator of the fiction character, Charlie Chan, Chinese detective and aphorist. Mr. Biggers died in Pasadena, Cal.

E. Evensen, director and executive manager of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, disappeared from the steamship *Ruth Alexander* as it reached the mouth of the Columbia river after leaving Portland, Ore., according to a *U.P.* dispatch of May 10. Mr. Evensen left a note addressed to Harold Dollar asking him to take charge of his effects. He was en route from San Francisco to Seattle and was reported missing when the vessel left Portland. Mr. Evensen had been with the C. I. & E. Lumber Co. for more than 20 years.

The Ningshu Agricultural Relief Association which was organized last year by a group of Nanking people interested in rural rehabilitation in the adjacent hsien around Nanking, has just published a report showing that the Association, besides making short-time agricultural loans to 3,025 rural families in the Ching Hwai District, has organized 988 of these families into co-operative societies for the various agricultural projects.

Rear Admiral Idemitsu, aide-de-camp and personal representative of the Japanese Emperor, departed from Shanghai aboard the Japanese navy flagship *Idzumo* May 12, after an inspection tour of China. Rear Admiral Koga, chief of the third section of the Japanese Naval General staff, departed this week for Nanking and Hankow. He will make an inspection of the upper reaches of the Yangtsze.

The Nanking Foreign Office announces that it has secured the approval of the governments concerned for the appointment of the following ministers: Frank Lee, Poland and concurrently Czecho-Slovakia; Chien Tai, Spain; Ching Wen-su, Netherlands; Victor Hu, Switzerland; Chang Chien, Chile; Chang Hsin-hai, Portugal. These appointments were formally approved by the Executive Yuan May 13.

A Russian adventurer who calls himself Egon von Tilinski and claims the somewhat dubious distinction of having, together with other Russian officers during the Russo-Japanese war, arranged for the fortress of Port Arthur to fall into the hands of the Japanese, was sentenced in a Berlin Court April 24 to 18 imprisonment for having defrauded prospective brides whom he relieved of large sums of money on the strength of his extraordinary yarn.

A suit for U. S. $80,000,000 damages, will be filed against the Exide Battery Company of Philadelphia by Genzo Shimazu, president of the Nippon Battery Company of Kyoto, a well known inventor of special types of storage batteries, according to the Tokyo *Asahi*. The suit will be instituted in connection with a longstanding dispute between the two companies regarding patent rights held in the United States.

Gertrude Cheney of New Haven, Connecticut, and Joseph Hamilton of Alliance, Ohio, two seniors of Oberlin college, have been named for teaching positions at Oberlin-in-Shansi, 600 miles west of Peiping. The announcement of their appointment was made at Oberlin College's annual Shansi Day program March 24, at which Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, former professor of sociology at St. John's University, Shanghai, was the principal speaker.

Recently when a resolution was introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives to admit Yen Ti-shen, a Chinese student to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Representative Blanton of Texas inquired whether the Chinese student was loyal to China or had sided with Japan in the Manchurian conflict. When informed that Yen was "loyal," Mr. Blanton approved the resolution. He declared that in future no Japanese or "disloyal" Chinese would be permitted to enter West Point.

The Central Government has appointed Dr. Wong Wen-hao (Director of Geological Survey), Dr. K. C. Chu (Director of Central Observatory), Dr. D. Y. Lin (Director of Forestry) and Dr. Shen Chung-han (Professor of Agriculturel, Nanking University) to be China's delegates to the Fifth Pacific Science Congress to be held next month at Victoria and Vancouver, Canada. Drs. Chu, Lin and Shen will leave Shanghai on May 22 on the s.s. *President Taft*, while Dr. Wong will go a little later.

Practically the entire Asiatic Fleet of the U. S. Navy steamed out of Shanghai harbor May 16 for the north. The U. S. S. *Houston*, flagship of the Fleet, will however remain here for a few weeks. The U. S. S. *Black Hawk*, destroyer tender, together with the destroyers U. S. S. *Parrot, Stewart, Ford, Smith, Thompson, Barker. Edwards, Pope, Pillsbury, Bulmer* and *Edsall* proceeded to Chefoo. The submarine "mother ship" U. S. S. *Canopus* with the submarines S-37, S-39 and S-41 proceeded to Tsingtao.

Engineers to Inspect Huai River Conservancy Area

In connection with the application of the Huai River Conservancy Board for a loan of £400,000 from the British Boxer Indemnity Refund for completion of the first stage of its program, a party of engineers departed for northern Kiangsu during the week for an inspection of the area along the old bed of the Yellow River. This stretch of land has been offered by the Board as security for the loan.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Story of the Osage Tribe

Wah'Kon-Tah. By John Joseph Mathews. University of Oklahoma Press. Price $2.50 (U.S.).

A good-sized volume this, but beautifully printed in twelve point Granjon, so that it is easy reading. It is the history, or a cross-section of the history, of the Osage tribe of American Indians. It is the story of how a once proud and noble people of magnificent physique were confined within the limits of a Government reservation, how they were preyed upon by unscrupulous whites, misrepresented to the Government, and usually misunderstood by the government agents sent to manage their affairs. Then in 1878 Major Laban J. Miles, uncle of President Hoover, was appointed government agent and after a perilous journey across the plains and into the reservation, escorted by six Indians in blankets and eagle feathers, he settled down so to live his life among these people that he would understand them and be a help to them.

Major Miles kept a journal. His notes show that he admired his Indian brothers and felt a real friendship for them. Perhaps being a Quaker himself, he was able in his quiet unassuming manner, in his ability to listen and keep silent himself at appropriate times and places, to come closer to the Indians than most other white men have done. Years after the Major's simple journal was begun, a member of the Osage tribe, civilized and educated in the ways of the white man, John Joseph Mathews, author of this book, took the Major's journal and combining it with his own memories and investigations, wrote this epic of his own tribe. Mr. Mathews is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and has a degree from the University of Oxford, England. During the World War he served under the United States flag in the field of aviation. He has made a distinct contribution to the literature of America's "good earth," in preserving this record of the doomed culture of a proud but noble people, portraying that people without exaggeration and with understanding, showing how the Indian culture and character were enervated by that which was most vicious in the white man's civilization but how the Major (who dominates the story) gave his life to preparing a minority for the transition that was coming.

It is well-known that many of the white men with whom the Indians came in contact, cowboys or hangers-on at the ranches, were far from the best that white civilization had to offer. The way in which they killed the Indian's food for no need of their own, and made the great open spaces noisy with their presence is thus described:

> "Where the Indian passed in dignity, disturbing nothing and leaving Nature as he had found her, with nothing to record his passage, except a foot-print or a broken twig, the white man plundered and wasted and shouted; frightening the silences with his great, braying laughter and his cursing. He was the atom of steam that had escaped from the pressure of the European social system, and he expanded in this manner under the torch of Liberty."

Big Chief was the Major's warm friend till his death. Sometimes he talked with him of the changes that he saw were inevitable and which worried him. In Big Chief's simple English:

> "Some day my people will take white man's road, but now they are Indians. They do not know what they want, my people. My mind is troubled about this thing. Some young men try to talk like white man, they try to act like white man. But they talk like white man who talks like crow. . . . My mind is troubled about my people. I think they are like dog who has lost trail. They run in circles saying: 'Here is trail, here is trail,' but trail is lost and they sit down like dog that has lost trail and wait with no thoughts in their heads."

The author's style is very simple, and yet now and then he clothes a thought in wondrous beauty, like "the loneliness of perfect misunderstanding," or speaking of the homesickness of the Indian lad away in the white man's school, "It was a loneliness like the long howl of the gray wolf over the white world of winter." Sometimes the breath of the prairie or the silences of the great open spaces are felt through the printed words. Here is his description of Big Chief, dressed for his burial, in his best leggings and best shirt, his face painted with red, the symbol of the dawn:

> "He was gorgeous as he lay there; regal, like some primitive god in austere repose; a sort of oriental gorgeousness like some embalmed pharaoh ready to be taken to his tomb. Somehow this tall figure seemed triumphant and the sorrow which his death had inspired in the Major seemed to disappear as he looked, fascinated by this man dressed for the meeting with Wah'Kon-tah, the Great Mysteries."

Wah 'Kon-Tah, we should have explained, is that which the children of earth do not comprehend as they travel the road of the Osage or the White Man, that which becomes clear only when they have passed on to the Great Mysteries. It is expressed in the above, and again in the love of Good Voice, the youth who went to school at Carlisle, and there fell in love with an Arapaho Indian girl whom neither his father nor hers would consider permitting him to marry:

> "When his father had given the same reasons why he should not take an Arapaho woman, as the old chief of the Arapahos had given, he said nothing but thought they must be right. They were old men and he was only a youth, but even these sage opinions of old men could not make that alluring image go out of his heart, and the Arapaho girl became dearer because she was now placed with the things for which men yearn, without hope of possessing; above the things of the earth, almost like the Great Mysteries."

Those who enjoy biography and travel and history will find all these combined in this simple tale of the American Indian, and we especially recommend it as an excellent book to put into the hands of our youth of today, lest they be ignorant of the culture and civilization of this great people of yesterday.

G. T. F.

China's Secret Societies as Studied by a French Officer

The Secret Societies in China. By Lt.-Col. B. Favre. Published by G. P. Maisonneuve, Paris.

Secret societies in China provide a very interesting subject of study, full of colors and dramatic incidents. These mysterious organizations have had a long history in China and at times played important roles in politics. The nationalist uprisings in the initial days of Manchu Dynasty by leaders of these societies are a good example on the point. However, partly due to the lack of competent persons to write intelligently on the subject and partly due to the underhand nature of their organization precluding accessibility to their secrets, very few books have been written on them by Chinese and still less by foreigners. In view of this lack of information, the present volume under review "The Secret Societies in China" by a retired French officer, Lt.-Col. B. Farve is a welcome and valuable contribution on the subject.

The author spent many years in China and takes a deep interest in the country. He has made a painstaking study of the Chinese language and had close contact with all classes of Chinese people. Even after his return to France, he continues to interest himself in Chinese classics, such as the "Four Books" and "Five Kings" while at the same time without neglecting the works of E. Biot, E. Chavannes, H. Maspero, P. Pelliot, M. Garvet, Giles. In view of his deep knowledge of Chinese and his close friendship to China, the leaders of the Franco-Chinese educational world have invited him as the Director of the "Institut Franco-Chinois de Lyon" which has accomplished many reforms under his able direction. Since his retirement from China, his Chinese friends have been expecting some durable work from his pen. Now, "The Secret Societies in China" has not only fulfilled their expectations but given them immense satisfaction in view of the comprehensive and exhaustive way he deals with this interesting subject which evidences vast knowledge and keen observation.

The book consists of twelve Chapters. First, Lt.-Col. B. Farve gives a clear exposition of the nature and organization of the secret societies of the world in general and explains the value for studying them. Then, he discusses the Chinese secret societies in which he relates

in detail the historical origins, legendary personages of these societies in the Han Dynasty, such as "Sourcils Rouges," "Piliers Celestes," "Les Cinq Boissaux de riz," "Soldat Diaboliqus," "Faiseurs de Libation," and "Freres Jures."

As Buddhism has exercised a great influence in these societies, Lt.-Col. B. Farve points out the relations between that great religion and the "Lotus Blanc Society" and the "Nuage Blanc Society." Following this, he devotes a whole Chapter to study and examine the various societies derived from the "Lotus Blanc" society. Next, he describes the "Triad Society"—the largest and most influential of these secret organizations. After a detailed examination of the foundation and the legends of this society, the author initiates the reader into its peculiar ceremonies, symbols of numbers, the rituals of initiation, its slang and its secret signs of mutual recognition. Finally, the author brings up a very interesting problems —the resemblance between the "Triad" and the "Franco-Ma Couneril." These two societies of China and France have many similar points. They practice fraternity. They both have the same conception of universe—the same Weltanschaunung—and both search the "Light." In certain measure, therefore Lt.-Col B. Favre follows Schlegel. But he does not agree with Ward and Stirling whose conclusion is too absolute about the parentages of these two societies.

The book is indeed a comprehensive study of the secret societies in China. Although the author says, in his preface, that he does not make "inedit" and pure "erudition," however his broad erudition has embraced many facts which are both interesting and valuable. The book eminently deserves the praise that the Parisian critics tender to it.

C. K. S.

Is it a Roosevelt Forecast?

Gabriel Over the White House. Published by Farrar and Rinehart, New York. Price $2.50 gold.

While it is fantastic in spots, "Gabriel Over the White House" will startle the reader by the marked similarity of the methods which its anonymous author causes the central character to employ as a cure for the ills of depression, with those which President Roosevelt has been showering about our unbelieving ears since the 4th of March, last. It would appear that Mr. Roosevelt has taken a few leaves from this tremendously interesting book; or that it was written by one of his staff of economic advisors. In any case, it is safe to surmise that the author, from the seclusion of his anoymity, is experiencing something of the glee of a prophet who miraculously beholds the realization of his dreams.

The Gabriel who hovers over the White House, we learn, is not a Messenger of Wrath. On the contrary he is portrayed according to the Persian interpretation, as the Angel of Revelations; or as he is known in Mohammedan religious history, a bearer of messages between God and man.

President Judson Hammond is faced by the multitude of problems which face the Chief Executive of the United States today as the result of the economic depression, prohibition and a general moral laxity and lack of respect for the institutions of civil government. His direct methods of solution are radical and astounding. He stamps out outlawry in New York and Chicago with a federal police force of picked men. He invites the Bonus Army to Washington, where it is organized under his direction into a National Unemployed Citizens' League. Through the medium of televisible appearances he captures the imagination of the masses by the sheer force of his personality. He abandons the gold standard and inflates the currency. Are we reading a book which was written last winter, or are we scanning the headlines of the morning newspaper? Read the book yourself and find out.

There is, of course, considerable speculation as to the identity of the author of this unusual volume. It is said (God Bless the Gossips) that he is a retired British army officer. The weekly magazine *Time* is the authority for that conjecture. Can *Time* be actuated by a desire to see this clever story banned from Chicago? If you are really interested in knowing you might write the publishers, Farrar and Rinehart, on Murray Hill, New York. They know, and they might tell.

E. F. C.

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All Wise Parents Keep Them Handy.

Japanese Hope to Get C. E. R. Without Paying for It

The crux of the situation regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway was contained in an opinion expressed in Moscow recently by M. Karakhan, former Soviet Ambassador to China, to the effect that neither Japan nor Manchukuo was in a position financially to buy the railway, but instead they had the intention to disrupt the traffic and thereby to destroy its economic value so that they could obtain the railway eventually without paying for it.

A definite statement was made by M. Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, May 12 admitting that Russia is willing to sell the C.E.R. Official circles in Tokyo are described as being "favorably impressed" with M. Litvinoff's statement. M. Litvinoff's declaration however, caused great indignation in Nanking, all the more so as only two days previously M Karakhan, the Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have told Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Ambassador, that Russia had no intention of offering the railway for sale. Official quarters in Nanking declared that they could not understand Russia's "change of attitude."

China Protests to Russia

An emphatic protest against the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Soviet Russia was contained in a note despatched to M. Litvinoff. by Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, from Nanking May 14. The Note says the Chinese Government feels very much surprised at the views expressed by the Soviet authorities, which show a total disregard of treaty obligations as well as an inclination to conclude an unlawful transaction with an unlawful regime on the part of the Soviet Government.

The Note recalls the memorandum delivered by Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow, to the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs on May 9, in which the relative position of the Chinese and Soviet governments in respect of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as determined by the agreements of 1924, was set forth and reiterates that the Soviet Union has absolutely no right to assign in any form its interests in the railway to whomsoever it wishes. The Chinese Government further called attention to the pledge mutually made by the Chinese and the Soviet Governments in Article IV, Paragraph II, of the agreement that neither Government will conclude any treaties or agreements which prejudice the sovereign rights or interests of either contracting party.

Regret at the Soviet decision to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo was expressed by Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, in the course of an address at the weekly memorial service at National Government House in Nanking May 15.

Japan Is "Favorably Impressed"

Official circles in Tokyo were described in a telegram May 13 as being favorably impressed by M. Litvinoff's statement, as it was "prompted by the desire to eliminate possible cause for disputes between Japan, Manchoukuo and herself." However, it was also mentioned that Japan would take into consideration "the declining value of the railway."

Soviet Russia, on May 13 presented Japan with a bill for 600,000 yen as expenses for the accommodation and transportation to Vladivostock of 334 Japanese nationals who fled into Soviet territory from Manchuli last October when General Su Ping-wen declared against Manchukuo.

Hints that Manchukuo would take a "certain drastic action" in connection with the C.E.R. issue owing to failure on the part of Soviet authorities to comply with the Manchukuo demands was contained in a note of warning handed by Li Shao-keng, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the C. E. R., to Mr. Kouznetzoff, Vice General Manager of the Railway, at midnight May 12 on the expiry of the time limit set by Manchukuo for the return of locomotives and rolling stocks detained in Soviet territory

Japan Will Extinguish Soviet Influence in Far East

The Nanking *Chung Kuo Jih Pao* May 13 commented that once in possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Japan will not stop at the Manchurian frontier. "The arm of Japanese imperialism," it prophesies, "will before long stretch into the maritime province of Siberia, accentuating the trouble which the Soviet wishes to avoid."

The Shanghai *Shun Pao* in an editorial May 14 said: "The acquisition of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Japan will mark a step forward in Japan's Continental Policy in Asia. This will definitely extinguish Soviet influence in the Far East, thereby fundamentally threatening Soviet sovereign rights over eastern Siberia."

General Whang Ping-hung, former director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway sent a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* May 12 quoting article IV and IX of the 1914 Agreement as a conclusive reason why the Soviet cannot sell its interests in the railway without violating the agreement.

The Chinese newspapers state that treaty negotiations between the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Ambassador, M. Bogomolov, have been indefinitely postponed as a result of the new Chinese Eastern Railway issue. It is pointed out that such negotiations may not be resumed until the C.E.R. issue has been settled.

The Paris *Ere Nouvelle*, official organ of the Radical Party, expressed itself (May 12) frankly sceptical that a Sino-Japanese conflict would result from the C. E. R. dispute.

Bandits Bring Ruin to Railway

The ruinous condition to which the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been reduced in recent months due to bandit depredations was revealed by M. Rudy, general manager of the railway, in a recent communication to the board of directors. He drew a vivid picture of terror and destruction which has made it next to impossible for the line to continue functioning. From the beginning of 1932 to May 5, 1933, M. Rudy reveals, the railway has suffered enormous damage. During that period 56 persons were killed on the line, 825 injured and 593 kidnapped.

Mr. Rudy recommended a reduction of the number of passenger trains on the Imienpo-Pogranitchnaya section to two trains per week; a reduction to the utmost of freight traffic; closing down of all unguarded stations; the placing of guards on freight trains; and the placing of regular armed patrols on certain sections to ensure the guarding of stations.

Soviets Say China Ceased to Be a Partner

The Chinese press generally and Chinese commercial organizations are protesting vigorously against the action of the Soviets in offering to sell the railway. M. Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is credited by a Russian semi-official news agency as having pointed out that the Nanking Government has ceased to be actual partners with the U. S. S. R. in the Chinese Eastern Railway by reason of its failure to send representatives to sit on the Board of the Railway, for the past 18 months. The Soviet's proposal to sell the Railway, according to the Commissar, constituted a demonstration of Soviet peacefulness.

M. Litvinoff, among other things said, "The arguments raised by the Nanking Government, however, correspond neither to the formal undertakings given by the Soviet Government nor to the actual position of affairs. Neither the Peking nor the Mukden agreement confers upon China the right to redeem the C.E.R. before due time nor restricts the right of the U.S.S.R. to sell the railway to anyone, particularly a power existing in Manchuria and actually carrying out there the rights and undertakings of the Chinese party which arise from the Peking and Mukden agreements.....In the building the Chinese Eastern Railway in the foreign territory of Manchuria, the Tzarist government undoubtedly pursued imperialist aims. The Soviet Government has not and cannot have such aims. After the October Revolution the C.E.R. lost for the peoples of the former Russian Empire its importance as a means of conquest. However, the railway was constructed with funds furnished by the toilers of the Soviet Union, and therefore the Soviet Government finds itself obliged to protect its ownership and interests in the railway."

A Lever to Secure Recognition

Mr. Ohashi, vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo departed from Changchun for Tokyo May 15 with a view to entering into negotiations with the Japanese authorities and M. Constantin Yurenev, the Soviet Ambassador, concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the joint Soviet-Manchukuo-Japanese frontier commission questions.

M. Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, paid a visit to Count Y. Uchida, Foreign Minister, on the night of May 13 when he is reported to have proposed, on behalf of the Moscow Government that if either Manchukuo or Japan buys the Chinese Eastern Railway, Soviet Russia will recognise Manchoukuo, regardless of the League resolutions

and also that if in case purchase be impossible the Soviet authorities will be willing to consider the lease of the railway either to Japan or to Manchukuo.

Soviets Object to Chinese Government Monopoly on Trade

The *Tass News* Agency, explaining the conversation which took place in Nanking on May 10 between M. Bogomolov, the Soviet Ambassador, and Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, states that the question of sending a Chinese trade mission to the U.S.S.R. was contrary to the idea conveyed in a report which had been published locally, raised only tentatively for purposes of information.

Any move by the Chinese Government to establish a monopoly of foreign trade exclusively for transactions between Soviet Russia and China, would be regarded by the Soviets as an act of discrimination against the U.S.S.R., M. Bogomolov said.

League Report Discusses Manchukuo Recognition

The Report of the League Secretariat on the non-recognition of Manchukuo made public at Geneva, May 10, after mentioning that the Secretariat was not instructed to define the meaning of the words "state of government," points out that those states which are members of the League of Nations, except Japan, undertake not to recognise the present regime in Manchuria as possessing the status of a state or government. Dealing with the question of accessions, the Report suggests that those states which are parties to the convention should refuse admission to Manchukuo on the grounds of the Report adopted by the Assembly of the League and also that they should use their influence to secure non-accession to treaties through states which are not members of the League. The Report says that a financial blockade is theoretically possible but practically doubtful. It would involve a simultaneous commercial blockade and in neither case would it be effective unless it extended to Japan. The Report, therefore, concludes that the Governments might confine themselves to a statement that they do not propose to recognise Manchukuo currency and request business men to do likewise.

Extrality and the Open Door

As a first step to abolish extraterritoriality in the state of Manchukuo, the Justice Department of the Manchukuo Government has decided to include in the budget estimates for the next fiscal year expenditures for a thorough improvement of the judicial system.

The Manchukuo Railway Administration has awarded a contract to Herr Lothar Marcks, a German engineer resident in Mukden for the construction of a bridge 200 metres long, north of Taonan station on the Taonan-Anganchi Railway. Mukden officials stated that by this action Manchukuo has translated into action her declared adherence to the principle of the open door.

A circular telegram received in Peiping May 8 from Chen Tsung-tai, assistant to General Li Tu and now acting Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Volunteers in Kirin, reported that he has resumed his anti-Japanese operations in eastern Kirin. Chen declared in his circular telegram that he still had 100,000 men under his command and these are now stationed at Poli, Mishan, Hulin, Tungkiang, Jaoho, Paoching, Mulin and Tungning. Chen concluded by announcing his determination to fight against the Japanese to the bitter end.

A military officer named Li Tsu was robbed at Harbin, May 12, of cash and valuables amounting to $10,000 when two men in uniform entered his house and held up the servants at the point of revolvers.

A group of bandits armed with pistols recently entered the home at Hailunghsiencheng (in the Mukden area) of Toichi Tanaka, a Japanese subject, and kidnapped him, Mr. Mori and a Manchurian who were members of the house. Later the dead bodies of Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Mori were found.

Japanese press reports from Mukden May 12 stated that a bomb with the fuse burning was found in the British Consulate-General there at morning, but was removed before it could do any damage. A similar bomb was stated to have been found at the American Consulate-General it mukden on the evening of May 9.

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These modifications will take effect as from the 17th May, 1933.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 16th May, 1933.

Opium and Tobacco as Manchukuo Revenue Producers

Figures on Manchukuo's budget for the fiscal year 1933-34 were published in Changchun May 10. They show a total revenue of approximately 122,500,000 yen and expenditure about 300,000,000 yen. It is estimated that 48,000,000 yen will be derived from Customs duties, 20,000,000 yen from the Salt Gabelle, 35,000,000 yen from various taxes, 12,000,000 yen from opium, and 500,000 yen from tobacco.

The total expenditures demanded by various departments of Manchukuo for the next fiscal year beginning July amount to 210,789,000 Manchukuo Yuan in general accounts, according to estimates submitted by departments to the Accountants Bureau of General Affairs Board. The estimated revenue on the other hand amounts to 123,000,000 yuan, or roughly little over 50 percent of the demands of various ministries. A great slash in expenditures consequently is believed inevitable.

Among the reforms which the Manchukuo Government is planning to introduce is the unification and regulation of weights and measures. The sale of instruments of measurement, that is weighing scales, measuring receptacles, and so on, is to be made a Government monopoly and their manufacture is to be entrusted to a company in Japan.

James Brown Scott, trustee and secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in his annual report April 29 expressed the opinion that a settlement of the Manchurian question, reduction of armaments and removal of trade barriers are the problems of greatest immediate importance affecting world peace. He stated that peace machinery seems to have failed in dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Manchukuo Plot at Pengpu Nipped in Bud

A plot by plain-clothes men sent from Manchukuo to stage a riot at Pengpu and occupy that city in order to embarrass the Chinese Government was recently been discovered, according to a telegram from that city. The police arrested the plotters before the date set for the riot.

Lenox-Simpson Takes Refuge in British Consulate

A representative of the Manchukuo Government called on the British-Consul-General at Harbin May 10 and demanded that Lenox-Simpson, editor of the *Harbin Herald*, leave Manchukuo territory. The reason given was that Mr. Simpson persisted in an anti-Manchukuo policy in spite of repeated warnings. The offices of the *Harbin Herald*, to which Mr Simpson lent his British nationality, were forcibly closed by the Harbin Police.

Mr. Simpson is a brother of the late B. Lenox-Simpson better known by his pen name of "Putnam Weale," who was murdered in Tientsin by unknown assassins nearly three years ago. The incident has put to the test the point whether Britain will insist on maintaining exterritorial rights in Manchuria.

Pending a decision by the British Government in London with regard to the order of the Manchukuo Government for the deportation of E. Lenox-Simpson, the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, has instructed the British Consul-General C.F. Garstin, to give him domicile at the consulate. It is not believed that the Manchukuo authorities will attempt to enter the British consulate.

Ministry of Industry Issues Statement on Factory Inspection Problem

Anticipating an early settlement of the controversy between the Greater Shanghai Municipal Authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Council over the factory inspection problem in the International Settlement, the Ministry of Industries issued the following statement on May 14, regarding the position of the issue:

"Since the promulgation of the Factory Inspection Law on Feb. 10, 1931, the Ministry has taken repeated steps in preparation for the enforcement of the Law.

"It has established at Shanghai a special institute for the training of factory inspectors and has also invited M. Pone of the International Labor Bureau and Dame Adelaide Anderson to give the necessary direction.

"Subsequently, it opened negotiations with the Authorities of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai with a view towards the uniform enforcement of factory inspection in these Settlements. In November, 1931, three conferences were called of representatives of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, the Authorities of the the International Settlement and the French Concession, and foreign labor experts for the purpose of discussing the matter. As a result thereof, the following three general principles were decided upon:

"1. That the Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession agree to accept factory inspectors trained and nominated by the Chinese Government to carry out factory inspection in the Settlement and the Concession. The said inspectors shall be subject to supervision by the Factory Inspection Authorities of the Central Government.

"2. Factory inspectors in the Settlement and the Concession shall submit to the Chinese Government and the Councils of the Settlement and the Concession periodical reports on the results of inspection as well as difficulties, if any, which shall have been encountered in the discharge of their duties.

"3. Factory inspectors of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, the International Settlement and the French Concession shall meet together once every month to exchange views and to discuss measures for improvement regarding factory inspection.

"In pursuance of these conferences, the Ministry requested the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government to take steps to implement the general principles agreed upon. The matter was, however, left in abeyance as a result of the Sino-Japanese crisis.

"Last month, a special meeting of foreign ratepayers in the International Settlement at Shanghai suddenly passed an amendment to Bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations with the object of wresting from the Chinese Government the right of factory inspection in the Settlement. Viewing this as an encroachment upon Chinese sovereign rights, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government lodged on April 16 protests with the Consuls of the various Treaty Powers at Shanghai. The Ministry has also appointed Pao Kuo-hua to deal with this matter. According to the latest telegram from the Greater Shanghai Municipality, negotiations will immediately be opened with the Authorities of the Settlement to effect measures of compromise."

To facilitate the enforcement of factory inspection, the Ministry will establish immediately a Central Bureau of Factory Inspection to supervise the work of inspection throughout the country. Branch Factory Inspection Bureaus, under the direct control of the Central Bureau, will also be established in the various municipalities and provinces.

Consular Body Urges Settlement of Issue

Collaborating with the Nanking Authorities in their effects to secure a speedy settlement of the issue, the Consular Body in Shanghai has devised a formula of procedure governing factory inspection in the Settlement and put it before the S. M. C. for consideration and adoption. The Body also recommends that the S. M. C. proceed to negotiate with the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality immediately, keeping in mind the proposed formula as a basis for any understanding or agreement. It is understood that such negotiations, which will be headed by Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S. M. C., will be started as soon as the Consular Body's proposal is passed at the meeting of the Council.

While the content of the proposed formula as recommended by the Consular Body could not be divulged, it was generally believed in Chinese circles that it would not be acceptable to the Chinese side if the formula is based on the spirit of the amended bye-law of the Land Regulations which the Consular Body has approved, as the City Government has both verbally and through official protests declared that the amended law, if enforced, constitutes a violation of the sovereign rights of the Chinese Government.

Japanese Imports Now Subject to New Chinese Tariff

The Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty expired May 15, and beginning the following day all Japanese imported goods became subject to the new Chinese tariff schedules. Aside from the enforcement of the new tariff schedules, all Japanese imports will also pay the surtax collected simultaneously with the payment of Customs duties.

President Roosevelt Leaves War Debts to Congress

A Washington telegram May 13 stated that President Roosevelt had abandoned all intention of asking for authority to revise or effect a compromise on the war debts owing to the United States. The problem of easing the course of the United States at the World Economic Conference was thereby put directly up to Congress, some of whose members may be delegates to the London meeting. The President has for the present decided not to proceed to London to attend the conference.

President Roosevelt in a ringing statement issued May 16 appealed directly to the rulers of nations to reduce armaments, eliminate entirely weapons of aggression and to agree to refrain from sending any armed force whatsoever beyond their own borders. He also appealed to them to forget petty national aims and to join sincerely in a move to assure peace and economic recovery. President Roosevelt asked for specific steps immediately and declared that, if any nation interposed obstruction, the civilised world would know where the responsibility for failure lay. He mentioned no nation by name. European observers commented that the new American policy will supersede the Monroe doctrine.

Recent telegrams from Washington indicated that America would be represented by the following delegates at the London Economic Conference to open June 12:—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Newton Baker, former Secretary of State for War; James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio; and Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, silver expert.

A dollar stabilization fund similar to the British exchange equalisation fund is expected to be established by the Federal Reserve Board within two months, according to the New York *Evening Post*.

A bill now in the hands of President provides penalties for Federal employees who intercept and reveal official secrets. The bill is designed among other things to prevent contemplated publication of a book by Herbert Yardley purporting to reveal Japanese diplomatic secrets.

Count De Martel, the French Ambassador in Tokyo, in an interview in Tokyo, May 13 said that he had been authorized by his government to declare that the French Government had never had the slightest idea of going off the gold standard, nor would it enforce a gold embargo in the future.

War Debts in Relation to Silver

The proposed payment of war debts in silver would prove harmful to American miners and the silver industry was the view expressed by Robert Grant, at Denver, Colorado, May 13, while on his way to Shanghai as Chinese mint adviser. Mr. Grant declared that the United States Treasury has already enough silver stored to last for half a century.

Moscow *Pravda* declares that America's abandonment of the gold standard has knocked from the hands of the British diehards an instrument of dumping and that already on the very eve of the Washington conversations the Anglo-American economic war had entered an acute phase. "Never since the end of the imperialist war have Anglo-American contradictions reached such intensity and acuteness."

Recent telegrams from Washington indicated that 14 radio stations and the Navy yards at Portsmouth, Philadelphia and Charleston, will be closed shortly by the U. S. War Department in accordance with the recently announced economy program.

The U. S. Navy Department, with a view to economizing expenditure, has ordered one-third of all United States combatant ships and naval aircraft to be placed on a "rotation reserve," or reduced commission basis. Some 34 ships will be affected.

Farm Relief Bill Becomes Law

The U. S. Senate on May 10 adopted the gigantic Farm Relief Bill, including the Inflation Amendment which authorizes the President to reduce the gold content of the dollar, or to order a large expansion of currency.

The Farm Relief Bill also empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to try to raise agricultural prices to the average level of 1909-14 for wheat, corn, cotton, rice and dairy produce, and to the average level of 1919-1929 for tobacco. The revenue from this taxation will then be handed over to the farmers to make up the difference between the present pre-war prices.

The Banking Committee of the Senate May 13 approved of the bill introduced by Senator Glass, which aims at strengthening the national banking laws. The Bill provides that after July 1, 1934, deposits shall be insured to depositors.

In the United States Court for China

YADVEGA E. LAWSON, born PLASKAY Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN H. LAWSON
Defendant.

Cause No. 3540
Civil No. 1603
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
May 13, 1933.
L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 12th day of May, 1933, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 12th day of May, 1933, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 12th day of May, 1933, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since two years past, and that defendant's last known address was c/o Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 13th day of May, 1933, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" Shanghai, China, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 3rd day of June, 1933, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 13th day of May, 1933.

MILTON D. PURDY,
Judge.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1296

The public is hereby notified that, in accordance with instructions received from the Government, Revenue and Flood Relief Surtaxes will be levied on all imported articles hitherto exempted therefrom (see Customs Notification of 27th November, 1931) which are applied for on and after the 16th May, 1933, and that no extension will be allowed for bonded goods.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
A. C. E. Braud,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 12th May, 1933.

President Roosevelt has expressed himself in favor of a sales tax as a revenue producer; also imports or duties on coffee and tea, saying as regards the latter that the objections were of a "sentimental" nature.

T. V. Soong Discusses Trade and Silver at Washington

T. V. Soong, China's Minister of Finance and delegate to the Washington parleys on economic matters, has made his personality felt to a remarkable degree during his stay in Washington.

In his conversations with President Roosevelt, Mr. Soong promised the closest collaboration between China and America at the World Economic Conference. He said that the traditional friendship between China and America would be a potent factor in world affairs. The Chinese Minister also complimented Mr. Roosevelt's courage and foresight in manfully handling difficult economic and financial problems now confronting the United States. He added, "I find President Roosevelt an original personality of tremendous force, who is devoted to the betterment of world conditions. He has shown a graciousness, candor and friendliness which have completely captivated me.

"Between China and the United States there is in essential matters, such an identity of interests and ideals, that the two governments will be able to cooperate in unreservedly bringing about the return of confidence and general prosperity in the world," Mr. Soong also said.

Accompanied by Dr. Alfred Sze and two Chinese experts, Mr. Soong was in frequent conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on trade and monetary matters. The New York *Times* quoted Mr. Soong as saying that the price to which silver might be raised by international action was much less important than the achievement of exchange stability.

Replying to an equiry in regard to Chinese adherence to the proposed tariff truce, T. V. Soong indicated that China was in general accord with the suggestion.

Japanese Ban Sale of "China Weekly Review" in Harbin

Japanese gendarmes in Harbin on May 8 visited various Russian, Chinese and foreign book-stores and news-agencies in Harbin and confiscated all copies of *The China Weekly Review* which had been received for placing on sale or supplying to subscribers in the city and vicinity. According to a letter from a Russian dealer who has two shops, one on Kitaiska Street and the other in the New Town section, the Japanese military police visited his stores and confiscated some 50 copies which had just been received and placed in the current magazine racks. The dealer was warned not to handle the paper in future.

A few days earlier the Japanese and Manchukuo police also closed and sealed the book-shop and news-stand which was operated by E. Lenox Simpson, British editor in Harbin. Mr. Simpson also was the agent for *The Review* and all copies of the paper were likewise confiscated in his shop.

A Chinese book-store in the Chinese city of Harbin, which also handled *The Review* had a similar experience, all copies being confiscated and a warning issued not to handle the paper in future.

In addition to the copies of the paper distributed through agencies, *The Review* also has a considerable number of subscribers who receive the paper directly through the mail, but no informatian is available as to whether the copies have been confiscated by the Japanese or Manchukuo postal authorities.

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, May 17, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $416.67
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $412.37
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.410
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.067

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Market—Steady Business Done 3,290,000 Shares

May 17, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. May 15	Tues. May 16
9 1/8	1 5/8	—	Adams Express	7 1/4	7 3/4
97 3/4	42 1/2	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	94 1/2	97 3/4
15 5/8	4	—	Allis Chalmers	14	15
88	29 5/8	4.00	American Can	80	81 1/4
15	2	—	American & Foreign Power	10 1/2	10 5/8
38 1/2	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	21 7/8	22 1/8
10	1 1/8	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	7	7
12	1 1/2	—	American Metal Co.	11	11 1/2
31	5 1/8	—	American Smelting	27 1/4	28 3/4
137 3/8	70 1/4	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	104 7/8	107 1/4
89 3/4	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	79 1/2	80 1/2
34 1/2	11	1.00	American Waterworks	22 1/8	24 1/2
19 3/8	3	—	Anaconda Copper	12 3/8	12 7/8
12 1/4	4 1/4	—	Atlas Corporation	11 7/8	12
151 3/4	28 3/4	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	51	51 1/2
21 3/4	3 3/4	—	Baltimore & Ohio	15 1/8	15 5/8
29 5/8	7 1/4	—	Bethlehem Steel	25 1/2	26
43 1/8	18	1.60	Borden Company	33 1/2	33 1/4
14 1/4	3 3/8	—	Borg Warner	13 1/8	12 7/8
20 5/8	7 1/4	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	12 3/4	13 1/4
65 3/4	16 3/4	—	Case, J. I.	59 1/4	61 3/4
47 7/8	19	2.00	Chase National Bank	24 1/2	24
29 3/4	4 7/8	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	27 3/4	29 1/8
21 3/4	5	—	Chrysler	19 3/8	20
21	4 1/4	.80	Columbia Gas & Electric	16 3/4	17
5 1/8	1 3/8	—	Commonwealth & Southern	2 3/4	2 3/4
68 3/4	31 1/2	4.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	52 1/2	53 7/8
12	3 3/4	—	Continental Oil	12 1/4	12 1/4
72 1/8	24 3/4	3.00	Corn Products	68 1/4	69 7/8
7 5/8	1 1/2	—	Coty Inc.	5	4 3/4
3 1/4	7/8	—	Curtiss Wright Company	2 3/4	2 3/4
18 5/8	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	14 1/8	14 3/4
57	23	3.00	Drug Incorporated	47 1/2	48 3/4
64 1/8	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	61 1/2	63 1/4
87 3/8	35 1/4	3.00	Eastman Kodak	70 3/4	71 3/4
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	22 1/4	23 3/4
16	2 3/4	—	Electric Power & Light	7 7/8	8 3/8
5 3/8	7/8	—	Fox Film "A"	3 5/8	3 1/4
26 1/4	8 1/2	.40	General Electric	19 5/8	19 7/8
40 1/2	19 5/8	1.60	General Foods	32 1/4	33 3/8
24 7/8	7 3/8	1.00	General Motors	23	23 3/4
28 5/8	6 1/4	1.00	General Railway Signal	28 1/2	33
21 5/8	8 1/4	1.20	Gold Dust	21 1/4	21 3/8
33 1/4	5 1/2	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	30 1/8	30 3/4
18 3/4	3 5/8	—	International Cement	19	20 3/4
1 5/8	1/4	—	International Com. Engine	5/8	5/8
35 1/4	10 5/8	.60	International Harvester	32 3/4	34
14 5/8	3 1/2	—	International Nickel	13 1/8	13 3/4
15 3/4	2 5/8	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	12 1/4	12 3/4
33 3/4	10	—	Johns Manville	28 1/4	30
19 1/4	4 7/8	—	Kennecott	16 3/4	17
61 1/2	30 1/2	2.40	Lehman Corporation	58 1/2	58 5/8
84 1/4	34 1/8	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	82 3/8	83 1/4
37 3/4	9	1.00	Loew's: Inc.	18 1/4	18 1/2
23 3/8	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	18 1/4	18 5/8
24	3 1/4	—	Montgomery Ward	22 1/8	22 7/8
64 1/2	19 3/4	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	27 1/4	27
36 5/8	8 3/4	—	New York Central	27 1/4	28
43 1/4	13 3/4	8%S	North American Company	24 1/2	25 5/8
37	16 7/8	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	25 3/8	25 3/4
5 1/4	1 1/2	—	Packard Motors	4 1/8	4 1/4
28 5/8	6 1/2	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	24 3/8	23 7/8
4 3/8	1	—	Pennroad Corporation	2 1/8	2 1/2
10 1/2	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	11 1/4	11 1/2
60	28	3.20	Public Service of N. Jersey	46 3/4	47 3/8
13 1/8	2 1/2	—	Radio Corporation	7	7 1/4
7 3/4	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	2 3/4	2 3/4
40 1/4	26 1/2	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	39 1/4	39 5/8
37 3/8	9 7/8	—	Sears Roebuck	27 7/8	27 1/4
8 3/4	2 1/8	—	Shell Union	6 3/4	6 5/8
18 3/8	2 3/4	—	Simmons Company	11 3/8	11 3/4
12 1/4	5 1/4	.40	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9 7/8	9 7/8
32 3/4	15 3/4	2.00	Southern California Edison	21 3/4	21 7/8
34 1/4	5 1/4	—	Standard Gas & Electric	13 3/4	14 5/8
37 5/8	19 7/8	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	34 3/4	34 1/8
18 1/4	9 1/4	1.00	Texas Corporation	17 1/4	17
26 3/4	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	25 3/8	26 1/4
7 1/4	2 1/2	—	Trans America	6	6
36 3/8	15 1/2	1.20	Union Carbide & Carbon	33 1/2	34 5/8
94 1/2	27 5/8	6.00	Union Pacific	85 1/4	87 1/8
34 5/8	6 1/2	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	27 7/8	28 3/4
14	3 1/2	.40	United Corporation	8 1/4	8 1/2
22	9 1/4	1.20	United Gas Improvement	18 3/8	18 1/2
10 1/4	1 1/4	—	U. S. Rubber	8 1/2	8 7/8
52 5/8	21 1/4	—	U. S. Steel	47 1/2	48 3/4
35	11	2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	34	35
23 3/4	5 1/4	—	Vanadium	18 1/2	19 1/2
4 1/2	1/2	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3 1/4	3 1/4
43 1/2	15 5/8	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	35 7/8	37 5/8
45 5/8	22	2.40	Woolworth	36 1/4	36

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